

THE CAMPBELL PRESS

AND THE VALLEY ECHO

Volume 33, Number 50

Campbell, Santa Clara County, California

Thursday, September 17, 1936

Current Events Interpreted

Immense Boulder Dam

For sheer immensity, Boulder dam has no rival among all the works of man. When the tap of a tiny telegraph key three thousand miles away opened all its outlet valves for last week's dedication ceremony, it released a cataract mightier than Niagara, and several feet higher. Water poured down at the rate of 300,000 cubic feet a minute. More thousands of tons of concrete have been poured into this engineering project than any other ever completed. The 17 million dollar power plant will have a capacity load of 1,835,000 horsepower, more than double the electrical energy generated at Niagara falls on the American side. It will spread power and water over 30 million acres of land.

A Dream Comes True

To the whole world the opening of this dam was engineering news, and to the nation it was a great spectacle. But to California, as well as two other states, it signaled the realization of an age-old dream—harnessing the mighty Colorado. It will serve California in three ways. Floods when the snows melt in the spring will no longer menace Imperial valley. And there will be water for irrigation in Imperial, Palo Verde and Coachella valleys. The dam will provide power for Los Angeles and all the southland. Water for southern California cities will be carried from the river through the metropolitan aqueduct from Parker dam, a smaller structure built some miles below the huge wedge in Black canyon.

What's This, Superman?

Some day the world may be inhabited by a race of supermen and, if you take the word of a prominent British doctor, it will not be Nature's but man's own doing. The doctor is president of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, and spoke last week to the American Chemical society. "The new science of food," he declared, "may raise the mental levels of the human race and even eliminate the idiot, whose mental defect may be due only to the absence of a tiny amount of iodine in his diet." The doctor seemed a little impatient with farmers in general, exhorting them to grow complete foods and not mere market produce. Wonder if the doctor ever hoed a row of spinach?

Dogs and Humans

A hit-run driver, if his victim is a human being, is considered one of the most execrable offenders in modern society. But if he hits a dog and moves on without stopping, it is not even punishable as a misdemeanor. This, the office of education at Washington decided last week, is a sorry state of affairs. They launched a drive to get countrywide legislation making it a criminal offense to hit a dog and run. About dogs, there was another interesting story last week. An Irish terrier was nearby when the east coast artillery began firing their big guns. The dog, terrified, dived into Long Island sound, and was picked up by a ship three miles away half an hour later. Which is just about what most soldiers would like to do, if they could, when the guns of war begin roaring.

War of Words

Sabre rattling in Europe grows intense. Hitler, at the big Nazi demonstration in Nuremberg last week, in effect said he would have back some German colonies lost in the war, or fight trying to get them. And for good measure he added that Germany was ready to go to war against Russia at the drop of a hat. Hitler belligerence is nothing new, of course, and often it is staged merely for diplomatic bargaining purposes. But seldom has the world seen high officials of two countries throw such bitter personal insults at each other as officials of Russia and Germany did last week. Goebbels calling Stalin a tool of his "wicked Jewish brother-in-law." And the Russians replying that Goebbels is a "complete clinical type of degenerate." Let's hope they stick to

HEROLD MORTON WINS HONORS AS KIWANISORATOR

IRA R. ABBOTT ELECTED LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR 12TH KIWANIS DIVISION.

Campbell Kiwanians and ladies journeyed to Watsonville Saturday evening to attend the division meeting and annual election dinner. The big events of the evening that proved the main attractions were the oratorical contest and lieutenant governor election, in which the hopes of the Campbellites were realized.

Ira Abbott, a past president of the local Kiwanis club, was elected as 12th division head for the year 1937, to succeed Bay Hayes of Mt. View.

Another fine feather in our local bonnet was the winning of the speakers' contest by Herold Morton who gave a very fine talk on "Kiwanis Leadership in Intelligent, Aggressive and Serviceable Citizenship."

Those attending the dinner were Messrs. and Mesdames Ira Abbott, Herold Morton, Carl Field, Russell Kennedy, Wyland Morgan, Hans Hansen, Jack Murdock, Harry Smith and Messrs S. N. Hedegard, Mark Purmort and John Pavise.

The speaker of the evening was Alonzo Baker, member of the Mt. View club, who gave a very urgent plea for intelligent citizenship, his thought paralleling to some extent the ideas stressed in the evening's prize-winning speech. He urged all to make an intelligent study of affairs and conditions, and to exercise the right and duty of all citizens in the use of their franchise.

Increased 1st Year Group Due to New School, Is Believed

The first unit of the new high school is believed to have been responsible for the increase in freshman enrollment over last year. Students from Willow Glen and Almaden as well as graduates of the local grammar school have been attracted to the beautiful structure of mixed Spanish and classical architecture.

The total enrollment to date is 425. However, more students are expected to register late because of work in the fruit.

Returns from Sad Midwest Mission

W. W. Sibley of West Campbell avenue returned Tuesday evening from Ohio, where he had accompanied the remains of his brother, who passed away a little over two weeks ago.

The deceased came to Campbell in July of 1933, and visited at the home of his brother for two years.

Mr. Sibley reports that the states of Kansas and Nebraska are desolate beyond belief. Having lived in Kansas several years before coming west, he knows what that region should be like in normal times.

An exchange says that counterfeiters are arrested for passing bad bills and wants to know why congressmen are not arrested on the same charge. The difference is that the counterfeiters make their bad bills while Congress—oh well, you know the rest of it.

mere name-calling.

\$50,000,000 for Roads

California spent nearly 50 millions on highways during the last fiscal year. The period ended June 30, but the division of highways released the record of activity just last week. In exact figures, the total was \$44,071,300. "Of this amount," says the report, "\$29,025,000 was devoted to new construction and maintenance contracts, including 131.3 miles of paving, 400 miles of various types of surfacing, 127 miles of grading, 2080 miles of roadbed and shoulder oiling and 64 bridges and grade separations." That is a lot of money. But money spent for highways, in vast California, is usually money well spent.

Straight From the Shoulder



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WILL CUTTING BADLY HURT SAT. EVENING

Will Cutting was quite painfully hurt Saturday evening in front of the Campbell library when he collided with an auto driven by Nick Suzzalo of West Campbell avenue.

Mr. Cutting was taken to Dr. W. I. Merrill's office where it was discovered that the bones of the left leg were broken just below the knee. He was taken to O'Connor sanitarium where the fractures were set, and at last report the patient was steadily recovering from the shock and resting comfortably.

Will Open Store In Former Whitman Building Oct. 1st

J. O. "Tex" Levertton, recently of Newman, has arrived and is re-vamping the former C. H. Whitman building for his new hardware store. Levertton has bought the hardware stock of Carl Field and leased the store from Field, who recently purchased the property.

Carpenter James Soutar and painters are on the job to renew the building which has been a hardware store since 1896.

"Tex," as he is familiarly known, hopes to open the store ready for business Oct. 1, and friends are pleased to hear that Arthur Robinson is to be again at his old job with the new boss.

Our new merchant is an affable man to meet, and the Press speaks for him every success in his new home.

James Burns, Campbell's popular plumber, will move into the hardware building early in October. He also thinks of that as his official home.

Dramatics, Public Speaking Offered

A class in public speaking and dramatics is being given in the little theater room of the west building of Campbell high school. This course will introduce the student to the field of special arts. It is offered to juniors and seniors only.

Miss Gibson, who has recently been added to the faculty, will be the instructor.

FINISHING TOUCHES

Painters are putting on the finishing touches at the new high school building, giving it a dress of two coats.

The United States treasury is offering for sale to collectors Uncle Sam's potato stamps. It is hardly necessary to state that these stamps are unused.

SIX GAMES ON PIGSKIN SKED

By Don Martin

After three days of practice, Coach Bert Chappell says that he sees no reason why the Campbell high football team should not prove to be the "dark horse" of the county athletic league this year. The coach is very pleased with the turnout of some two score huskies who want to learn football tactics.

Campbell will have a fairly heavy team, with considerable power in the backfield. Joe Young is being groomed as a ball-packer, and Don Karnagel as blocking back. The two should accomplish things this year. Joe Bohnett is being tried at center.

Plenty of reserves and unlimited enthusiasm point towards a successful year for Campbell.

The schedule includes the following games:

Oct. 9, Montezuma, there; Oct. 16, Santa Clara, here; Oct. 23, Mt. View, there; Oct. 30, Fremont, here; Nov. 6, Los Gatos, there; Nov. 13 or 20, Gilroy, here.

Grangers Plan "Booster Night"

The regular meeting of Orchard City grange for Sept. 22 will be omitted, but on Wednesday night, Sept. 30, a special meeting will be held. At that time all of the granges of the state hold "booster night" meetings.

The local meeting will begin at 8 o'clock and be open to the public.

Masonic Doings In San Jose On Thurs., Sept. 24

The fourth annual get-together meeting of all Masons in Districts 53, 54 and 54A of Santa Clara county will be held on Thursday, Sept. 24, at the Scottish Rite Temple, San Jose.

Dinner will be served at 6:45, with an accompaniment of fun and entertainment, and judging by past experience, this will be a grand good time.

At 8 o'clock, following a program of music, Lieut.-Gov. George J. Hatfield will address the meeting in the Scottish Rite auditorium.

The supper ticket includes both features, but any who cannot be at the supper will be welcome to the meeting after.

Return cards with which to make reservations for the dinner have been mailed to members of the fraternity in these districts, but all Masons are invited.

Kiwanians Hear Grandin Miller

If much talk on crime, fingerprints, crime detection and such will accomplish anything, the Campbell Kiwanians should be angels (which they ain't) by this time.

Justice Grandin H. Miller of San Jose gave an interesting "crime" talk at Tuesday luncheon. That the judge might get away safely after such a talk, Sheriff Lyle sent his deputy, Bailiff Claud Gard, as a crime prevention move. No need; this crowd is well-behaved by its own will and has little occasion to wish ill.

Joseph Gomes acted as chairman. Nomination ballots are out and are to be returned to the election committee on or before next Tuesday. Committeemen are Roy Archibald, chairman, Russell Kennedy and Harry Smith.

Guild Ladies Meet This Afternoon

The three groups of the Congregational guild met this afternoon in a general session, after the summer vacation, during which time the thrift store next to the Campbell Water company office has been their only financial undertaking.

Monday, Group 2, of which Mrs. W. I. Merrill has been the leader this year, will serve the luncheon for the Country Woman's club.

MINOR INJURIES

Mrs. Floyd Wood suffered minor injuries in an auto collision in San Jose Sunday evening, when the car in which she was riding, driven by her husband collided with one operated by a Hollister man. She was discharged after receiving first aid.

CALIFORNIA MISSIONS

MISSION SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLANO

July 4, 1823

We come now to the end of "The Trail of the Padres."

Fifty-four years after Fr. Junipero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá with visions of a chain of Franciscan stations stretching from San Diego to San Francisco, the Mission San Francisco Solano was established in what now is Sonoma county on July 4, 1823. It was the 21st and last of the California missions.

Because Fr. Jose Altimira, then at Mission Dolores, proceeded to found San Francisco Solano without the consent of his superiors it was nine months before the mission church was dedicated and the station officially began to function.

Fr. Jose Senan had succeeded Fr. Payeras as president of the California missions but, as we have seen, lived with his new honors only a few months and upon his death Fr. Vicente de Sarria became president. The story of the irregular founding of Mission San Francisco Solano is best told by Fr. Engelhardt, mission historian, who wrote:

"The first important matter which engaged the attention of Fr. Sarria was the unauthorized founding of a new mission in the north and the attempted suppression of the missions of San Francisco and San Rafael. The sterility of the soil, the severity of the climate, and the prospect of numerous conversions, appealed to Fr. Jose Altimira, a new-comer stationed at San Francisco, as sufficient reasons for removing his neophytes to a locality north of San Rafael. He found a sympathetic supporter of the plan in Governor Arguello, who until lately had been commander of the presidio on the bay. The proposition had been argued before Comisionado Fernandez and Fr. Prefecto M. Payeras during their visit in October 1822. Fr. Altimira claimed that on this occasion Fr. Payeras had given his consent, and entrusted the petitioner, Fr. Altimira, with the transfer of the mission and the choice of a new site. This is scarcely possible, because the question could not be decided one way or the other without the approbation of the College of San Fernando. Nor would the late Fr. (Continued on Page 4)

PATRONS VISIT NEW HI SCHOOL UNIT FRIDAY

MODERN STRUCTURE HAS EVERY CONVENIENCE OF LATEST DESIGN.

The first unit of the Campbell union high school district's new school was inspected by a large number of interested citizens last Friday when "open house" was held with Mrs. Louis Shelley, clerk of the board, receiving the visitors.

The building is very attractive in design and finishing, and has many of the very newest features designed for comfort, sanitation, and reduction of labor in janitor service.

There are four entrances, main doorways on the south and east open on the large halls running north and west, and a short hall between class rooms provides the fourth exit on the west.

Modern ventilation, with windows in three sections, adequate electric lighting, concealed waste paper receptacles, chalk troughs with hinged screen covers, and many other new features contribute to the convenience and health of pupils and teachers.

The art rooms for free-hand and mechanical drawing are equipped with proper cupboards and arrangements for keeping supplies, and have "north light" which all artists look for in studios. The walls are covered with the material used in art galleries so that work may be displayed without injury to them.

The English classes studying drama will rejoice in the "little theater." The stage, with its disappearing footlights will permit the students to better interpret and read the plays studied. The seats are regular lecture room chairs with writing boards so that the theater is also a class room.

There is a teachers' room, and in connection a sink, small cupboards and a plug for an electric plate or other appliance.

Lavatories are dainty and modern in every respect, and the drinking fountains, set in a wall recess in the hall, are particularly attractive.

Work of preparing the grounds for lawn and landscaping is being completed, and this will be done by farm pupils under the direction of their instructor, C. E. York.

This lovely building should certainly be an inspiration to the students to preserve it and encourage the taxpayers to work for another unit in the near future. The care and appreciation evidenced for this one will have its influence.

Those who have visited the building are enthusiastic in their praise of it and the trustees who have given so unstintingly of time in carrying the plans to fruition.

Kin of Campbell Folks Succumb

Miss Flora E. Beal, aunt of Ira A. Beal and Miss Helen Beal, passed away in Berkeley Tuesday, Sept. 15, and funeral services are being held this afternoon in that city.

Miss Beal, a native of California, was a woman of education and travel, and her letters from abroad were read with great interest by friends and acquaintances. She will be sincerely mourned by her nephew and his wife, with whom she was a great favorite.

Pleads Not Guilty Of Drunk Driving

Arrested and charged with drunken driving Saturday evening by Constable Frank Coupland and Officer Frank Weeks, Lee Wilson pleaded not guilty before Judge J. D. Blaine Monday. The trial has been set for Sept. 24.

IN NEW HOME

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brandenburg are now established in their new six-room home in Willow Glen, at 1005 Laurie, where they are becoming acquainted with the pleasures of their own yard and garden.

CALIFORNIA

News of the Week

Democratic Appointment Confirmed
New York.—The appointment of Clifford C. Anglim, former member of the California legislature, as finance director of the Democratic National Committee in California and State chairman of the National Council of Roosevelt electors has been confirmed by James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The Roosevelt electors, Farley said, comprise the only organization representing the Democratic National Committee in California authorized to raise a national campaign fund for the reelection of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

S. F. Ship Strike Ends

San Francisco.—Four hundred and fifty passengers on the liner President Hoover were delayed here for five days as the result of a tieup effected by the Sailors' Union, which charged that certain sailing regulations had been violated by the ship's captain. The deadlock between employers and the Sailors' Union was ended by a compromise in which the old crew was paid off and a new one signed. The incident was the most serious flare-up of waterfront difficulties that have plagued San Francisco's port since the general strike two years ago.

School Districts Suspended

Sacramento.—Forty-nine school districts in twenty-five counties were ordered suspended by Vierling Kersey, state superintendent of public instruction, because of non-attendance. Kersey acted under a law which requires the suspension of any school district in which the average daily attendance drops to five or less. Pupils in the district affected must attend schools elsewhere.

Urges School Course in Communism

Ventura.—State Assemblyman John P. Phillips of Banning, a "gentleman farmer" who sponsors essays on patriotism, advocates teaching of communism in the public schools of California. Phillips declared it was his belief the best defense against communism was to explain its principles and allow students to see its weaknesses.

Californians Rush to Reno

Reno.—One hundred and ninety couples, mostly from California, were married in Reno during the Labor Day week-end. Reno hotels and auto camps were filled beyond capacity and some newlyweds are said to have applied at the police station and county hospital for a place to lay their heads Sunday night.

Sierra Cops to Have Radios

Truckee.—State highway patrolmen in this district of the high Sierra will have radio equipment in their cars, connected with a short wave set being installed at Grass Valley. Under the new system a telephone call to Grass Valley will be relayed immediately to local patrol cars which can proceed to the scene of the crime or accident.

Fire Threatens Film Colony

Los Angeles.—Brush fires raged over more than 5,000 acres in the Malibu Hills and Topanga Canyon districts near here, destroying a dozen small mountain cabins and threatening the exclusive country estates and ranch homes of motion picture celebrities. The flames were battled by a crew of more than 1200 CCC workers before being brought under control.

Crescent City Wants Railroad

Washington.—The City of Grants Pass, Ore., and the Crescent City, Calif., Harbor District, supplementing a previous application, petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to acquire the 14.6 miles of the California and Oregon Coast Railroad, Grants Pass to Waters Creek, Ore., and make it a part of the proposed Grants Pass-Crescent City Railroad project. The project calls for construction of eighty-three miles of complete single track railroad from the Waters Creek terminus of the line to Crescent City, at a total estimated cost of \$7,380,828.

Tourist Spending Increases

San Francisco.—Tourists spent \$270,000,000 in California this summer, the biggest vacation season since 1929. An estimate of last year's tourist expenditure in California was \$222,000,000, nearly \$50,000,000 less.

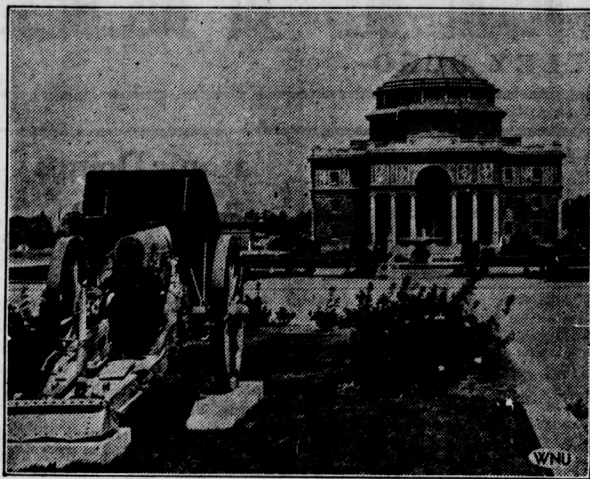
San Diego Fair Draws 7,000,000

San Diego.—The California Pacific Exposition which was formally closed on Admission Day, attracted more than 7,000,000 persons to San Diego and brought \$30,000,000 to California businessmen.

Deer Hunter Killed

San Jose.—George Merritt, 31, living in the isolated mountain region east of here, was shot and killed on a deer-hunting expedition, when his companion fired into the brush, mistaking Merritt for a deer.

SITE OF NEW 'CO-OP' EXPERIMENT



A loan of \$76,768.50 has just been made to the Atascadero Trading Association, San Luis Obispo County, for investment in a new cannery, a small poultry ranch, a dairy and the purchase of large quantities of fruit from Atascadero Valley farmers, who heretofore have faced the alternative of selling fruit at a ruinously low price to city dealers or letting it rot on the ground. This is the largest single loan to a co-operative community by the New Deal's Resettlement Administration to date, and is calculated to transform the "dream city," launched 20 years ago as a paradise-on-earth for the rich. Photo shows the pretentious administration building at Atascadero.

TROJAN GRIDS START PRACTICE



Last week marked the opening of football practice all along the Pacific Coast Conference front. Photo shows Coach Howard Jones of the University of Southern California watching his new football prospects getting their outfits for first practice.

"Miss California"



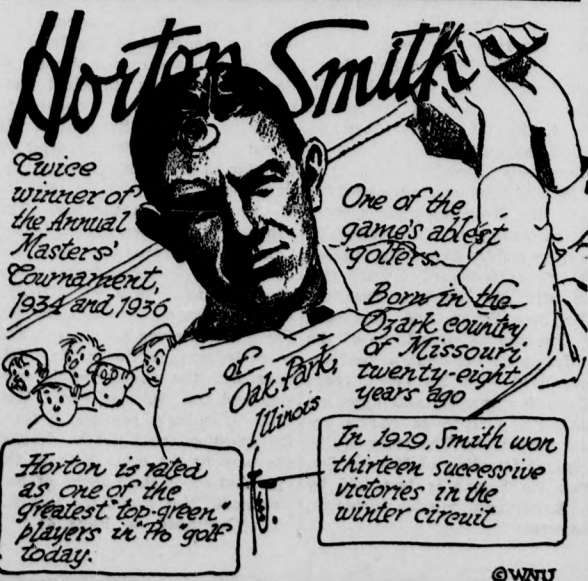
Leaving Los Angeles for Atlantic City to meet beauties of the nation in the contest for the title of "Miss America," Phyllis Dobson of Hollywood is pictured here boarding the airliner which carried her across the country.

Takes Air Trophy



Out of gruelling tests of men and airplanes, a crowd estimated at 100,000 watched the loss by America of the coveted Charles E. Thompson trophy, emblematic of air speed supremacy. Lt. Michael Detroyat, dashing Frenchman, shown here, won the trophy. The races were held at Los Angeles.

TOPNOTCHERS by KET



STATEWIDE

Farm & Ranch News

State's Herd Infection High
California is the dark spot on the nation's map of cattle tuberculosis, in the opinion of Dr. A. E. Wright, chief of the bureau of animal husbandry at Washington. Of 147 counties in the United States where more than .5 per cent infection existed during August, fifty were in California. Only eight counties in the state—Del Norte, Siskiyou, Modoc, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, and Plumas—were on the bureau's modified-accredited list as practically free of cattle tuberculosis. Approximately 156,000 tuberculosis infected cattle have been removed in California during the last two years, but despite this Dr. Wright said more than half the reactors in tests made throughout the nation during July were in this state.

Almonds Bring High Prices

The market for nonpareil almonds hit 27½ cents a pound at Chico last week and prospects are for a rising market. This is the highest price offered growers in several years. Harvesting of the soft shelled nuts is complete throughout Butte County, and work has started on some of the hard shelled varieties. A light crop in this district, which raises more almonds than any other portion of the United States, and the fact that the Spanish revolution will cut down import tonnage from Spain are reasons given for the increased price.

WPA Thanked

A resolution indorsing the policy of the WPA in supplying farm labor and thanking the district administrator, Earl W. Cummings, for his cooperation, was adopted by the agricultural committee of the San Joaquin Valley Council of the California State Chamber of Commerce. Members of the committee reported farm labor needs to date have been met. It was said that migrant labor entering the State at an average of about 6000 a month from the drought areas probably will satisfy the harvest needs for the grape and cotton crops.

Better Raisin Prices

Predicting raisins will be worth \$70 a ton to the growers this year, the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers announced an advance payment schedule for deliveries by members and nonmembers of \$50 a ton on Sultans and \$55 a ton on Muscats and Thompsons. The advance payments average \$5 a ton more on Thompsons and Sultans and \$15 a ton more on Muscats than the average advances on the 1935 crop, which was the first for which the cooperative gave pooling contracts to nonmembers.

Prune Growers Fact

A maximum of 5000 tons of substandard dried prunes of the 1936 crop is to be diverted from normal trade channels to specified by-product uses under an agreement reached between Secretary Wallace and the Pacific Prune Products Association, AAA announced. Somewhat similar programs were in effect last year and the year before. Under the agreement, Wallace is to authorize the association to buy the substandard product from growers or packers in California, Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

Cotton Pickers' Pay Set

California cotton pickers will be paid \$1 per hundredweight this season, the Agricultural Labor Bureau announced. This wage is believed to be the highest for cotton pickers anywhere in the world. 200 growers, representing 98 per cent of the 348,000 cotton acres in California, have approved the new wage rate, 10 cents above the 1935 price. Growers expect to pay out \$4,800,000 in wages. The picking has started in the San Joaquin Valley.

Migrant Camps Will Be Larger

The Resettlement Administration will continue its migrant workers camps in California, adding eight new camps, according to Rexford G. Tugwell. The Marysville and Arvin camps, which can accommodate about 100 families, will be expanded, Tugwell said, to handle about twice the present number.

Black Walnut Trees For Lumber

A crew of skilled lumber men have directed the cutting of about fifty huge black walnut trees on the ranches of Milton and Charles Struckmeyer near Arbuckle, and the wood is being shipped to an eastern manufacturing concern for use in gun stocks and fancy furniture.

Raise Giant Frogs

Frogs raised on California commercial farms stretch to lengths as great as 28 inches.

Santa Barbara Reaches Labor Peak
Santa Barbara County has reached its peak season for labor absorption by agriculture, according to County Commissioner Kellogg, who sees work for 5000 men and a payroll of \$310,000 from now to the end of October. Registered resident workers are to have preference under an order of the arbitration board.



Tales and Traditions from American Political History

FRANK E. HAGEN and ELMO SCOTT WATSON

CROWN OF THORNS

DOUBTS of the identity of the leading Presidential candidates, so thoroughly dispelled early in 1936, sometimes have held on to the midst of the nominating convention of one of the major political parties.

So it was that the Democratic gathering of 1896 provided a tremendous upset, giving the party William Jennings Bryan, a leader who literally was to wear a "crown of thorns" through three unsuccessful campaigns for the presidency.

Young and magnetic, Bryan was virtually unknown when the convention assembled. When it ended the West, as represented by the Nebraskan, had won its first victory over the eastern faction of the Democratic party and Bryan was his party's nominee.

No less than 13 candidates for the Democratic nomination were regarded seriously in 1896 and the usual stable of dark horses was present. "Pitchfork Ben" Tillman of South Carolina, whose hat was definitely in the ring, prodded the delegates unmercifully and the worthy battles from the platform spread to one fist fight after another on the floor. Then Bryan was recognized. And in oratorical style matched by few figures of American history, quieted the tumult.

"We are fighting in defense of our homes, our families, and posterity," he declared. "We have petitioned and our petitions have been scorned. We have entreated and our entreaties have been disregarded. We have begged and they have mocked us when our calamity came. We beg no more, we entreat no longer, we petition no more—we defy them!"

His remarks were on the financial plank of the Democratic platform and Bryan fired them directly at the delegation from New York. Then he closed with the defiance which still rings down the corridors of time: "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

He "stopped the show." The delegates went wild. When the business of the convention could be resumed the day following, Bryan was nominated. His defeat by McKinley, two succeeding failures for the presidency, in truth settled a crown of thorns upon the brow of Bryan which he was doomed to wear until the last public act of his life—participation in the famous "monkey" trial down in Dayton, Tennessee. He held, and he swayed, multitudes with the power of his oratory, but on election day he could not mark their ballots for them.

THE FIRST PLATFORM

ONE of the essentials of a modern political convention is the adoption of a "platform" upon which the Presidential nominee is to "take his stand" during the campaign. Whether or not he stays on it is quite another matter but few candidates would think of going before the "peepul" without one.

The first platform appeared during the campaign of 1840. In that year the Democrats, holding their convention in Baltimore, set forth what they considered the fundamental principles of their party. Asserting that the federal government was one of strictly limited powers and that all grants not expressly made to it were reserved to the states, this platform

Declared against a policy of internal improvements at the expense of the national treasury.

Declared against the assumption of state debts, contracted for local improvements, by the federal government.

Denied the power of the federal government to foster one industry, or section, to the detriment of another.

Asserted that the federal government exceeded its authority when it raised more revenue than was required to defray the ordinary expenses of administration.

Denied the power of congress to interfere with or control the institution of slavery.

Declared against the handling of public funds by private banks.

Denounced restrictions upon the privileges of citizenship, and of ownership of land with respect to foreign immigrants.

They then unanimously renominated Martin Van Buren for the presidency and got ready to fight the battle of ballots along the lines of policy they had laid down. But if they expected their opponents to meet them on that ground they were grievously disappointed. The Whigs not only failed to adopt a platform but they failed to put forth any statement of principles for the very good reason that they didn't have any. They disregarded issues entirely and launched their whirlwind "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too!" campaign.

The bewildered Democrats stood firm on their platform and watched the procession go past—a triumphal procession for the Whigs!

© Western Newspaper Union

Household Questions

To clean glass in oven doors rub over with vinegar then wash with soap and water.

Never prune climbing roses in the fall. Cut out all dead canes but wait until next spring before cutting out dead shoots.

A damp cloth tipped in baking soda will remove tea and coffee stains from china cups.

If the soil in which bulbs are to be planted is acid, work hydrated lime into the top soil two weeks before planting.

If a thick cloth is placed at the bottom of a pan or bowl in which delicate china or glass is being washed the danger of chipping will be lessened. This will also prevent silver from being scratched.

In pressing never put an iron on the right side of any goods except cotton. Always lay a cloth between the iron and the goods.

© Associated Newspapers.—WNU Service.

Don't Sleep on Left Side, Affects Heart

Gas Pressure May Cause Discomfort

If you toss in bed and can't sleep on right side, try Adlerika. Just ONE dose relieves stomach GAS pressing on heart, so you sleep soundly all night. Adlerika acts on BOTH upper and lower bowels and brings out foul matter you would never believe was in your system. This old matter may have poisoned you for months and caused GAS, sour stomach, headache or nervousness. Dr. H. L. Shoup, New York, reports: "In addition to intestinal cleansing, Adlerika greatly reduces bacteria and colon bacilli." Mrs. Jas. Filler: "Gas on my stomach was so bad I could not eat or sleep. Even my heart hurt. The first dose of Adlerika brought me relief. Now I eat as I wish, sleep fine and never feel better." Give your stomach and bowels a REAL cleansing with Adlerika and see how good you feel. Just ONE dose relieves GAS and chronic constipation. Sold by all druggists and drug departments.

Don't Endure Itching PILES

Burning, Bleeding PILES

Such conditions, even though slight, often lead to serious rectal diseases

SHAKLEE'S MINERALIZED RECTAL OINTMENT

INSTANT RELIEF

One Month's Treatment

Sent to you POSTPAID \$1.00

A really DIFFERENT rectal ointment! First, it gives relief from pain. Then its mineralized substance builds up weakened walls. Send a check, money order or dollar bill to

SHAKLEE LABORATORIES

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SYNOPSIS

Sleepy Cat, desert town of the Southwest, is celebrating the Fourth of July. Jane Van Tammel, beautiful daughter of Gus Van Tammel, hated owner of Gunlock ranch, has arrived from the East for the first time. She watches the Frontier Day celebration in company with Dr. Carpy, crusty, tender-hearted friend of the community. Henry Sawdy of the Circle Dot ranch, tricked in a fake horse race the day before by Dave McCrossen, foreman at Gunlock, plans revenge. He enters Bill Denison, a handsome young Texas wrangler, in the rodeo which McCrossen is favored to win, and lays heavy bets on him. Unknown to the crowd, Denison is a champion horseman. McCrossen and the young stranger tie in the various events. Denison drops a cigarette carelessly. Racing down the track full tilt, he picks up the cigarette. The verdict goes to Denison when McCrossen refuses to attempt the stunt. Entreated by the crowd, Denison agrees to perform another trick. Jane is asked for her bracelet, and throws it on the track. Just as Denison rides to pick it up a yell from Barney Rebstock, a McCrossen henchman, scares the pony, nearly costing the rider his life. Gun play is prevented by the intervention of Dr. Carpy. Back on Gunlock ranch after two years in Chicago, because of her father's illness, Jane gets lost riding in the hills and meets Denison, now a neighbor, who guides her home. Not knowing her identity, he speaks bitterly of Van Tammel. She tells McCrossen who brought her home and he denounces Denison as a cattle thief. Later she asks Dr. Carpy why her father is unpopular and he tells her it is because of Van Tammel's ruthless and unscrupulous character. Later McCrossen tries to woo Jane, but is sharply rebuffed. Once again she loses her way in the hills and meets Denison. On impulse she gives him her bracelet for guiding her home.

CHAPTER IV—Continued

"Well, it happened I was just thinking about the other times we met, and wondering whether I'd ever see you again, when you dropped down out of the sky on me just now. It took my breath. On your way to town? So am I. Do you mind if I ride along with you?"

"I might mind if you didn't. In fact, if you don't mind a confession, I hurried a little to catch up. You were so kind before—"

"Nothing at all—"

"—and you gave me such good advice that I haven't been lost since. But I do feel safer, riding with company. So thank you again—if you're not terribly tired of being thanked."

"Just as much as you like, if you'll remember you're thanking me for nothing. I was afraid you'd gone back to Chicago."

"Where have you been all this time? I certainly couldn't have missed you, if you ride this trail as often as I do."

"I've been away—down at Medicine Bend. How long is it since that day?"

"Oh, I haven't an idea. It was an awfully hot day, as I remember. Wasn't it?"

"I can't remember a thing about the weather. If I measured the time by my feelings, it would be about three years."

"How perfectly ridiculous!" pouted Jane.

"What I was afraid of was, you'd gone back to Chicago and I'd never see you again. Then I figured that if you went back to Chicago, I'd look there next winter for a circus job and try to get into the same show with you."

She looked at him, frankly amused. "Now wasn't that nice of you? Really, Mr. Denison, you make me perfectly ashamed of myself. Will you get mad now if I confess again? No, you mustn't. I just won't have it. But—I was kidding about being a circus rider."

He repressed a smile. She saw it. "What amused you?" she asked.

"Nothing at all."

"Oh, yes it was. What?"

"You won't get mad?"

"Oh," she responded airily, "I never get mad."

"Well, I knew you were kidding because that time you rode up to Spring Ranch, I happened to see you come down the valley. It was after I'd heard these stories about circus riding. I said to myself, 'If that young lady ever rode in a circus, they'd have to tie her on.'"

Jane didn't like it—no girl could. But it gave her precisely the opening she wanted. "Now," she said with an attempted laugh, "it's my turn, and I hope you won't get mad."

"Try me—nothing'd make me mad."

Then, "You mustn't hate me because I am not some one you might have thought I was. I am Jane Van Tammel. My name is Jane—not Marie. I know you and Father haven't got along . . ."

CHAPTER V

TWO days passed. Jane ordered up her pony. "What's takin' you into town today?" asked McCrossen suspiciously.

Bull came up with the pony. Jane tossed the question: "I forgot some errands the other day. I shan't be gone long."

"Who's goin' with you?"

"No one. The boys are busy. I shall not need the wagon today."

She had ridden some two miles toward town, when a turn in the trail brought in sight a man riding out of the woods. He checked his horse and waited for Jane. His face was expectant.

Jane's cheeks flushed in spite of herself. "I hope I haven't kept you waiting long," she stammered. He smiled and shook his head as if perfectly satisfied. "I came early," he confessed. "But I'd have hung around all night for this and not thought it long. Are we going up in the hills?"

"Not today. We—at least I—am going into town." Jane had private feelings of reserve about riding into the hills with Bill Denison. "In the hills we might get lost," she suggested, naively.

"I might; but not in the way you mean. I'm lost right now. I've been lost for two days. Something came into my life two days ago that I hope will keep me dreaming the rest of my life."

"Don't talk nonsense."

"You don't dare ask what I was dreaming about?"

"Was it about another dreamer?"

"It was."

"I know who, then." He looked at her with pathetic hope. "It was about McCrossen," she added heartlessly.

"Never! It was—"

"Let's gallop," she exclaimed, cutting him squarely off. "I feel just like riding fast. I can beat you to that big pine!"

When she pulled up after a brisk run, her face was flushed, her eyes dancing, her lips parted in laughter. Denison was just behind her. "Why, you didn't race at all," she complained, looking around at him. "Why didn't you try to pass me instead of sticking at my heels all the time?"

"If I passed you, how in the world could I see you? I wish it was fifty miles more to Sleepy Cat—don't you?"

"No."

"Well, don't you wish it was just a few miles farther?"

"No."

"Not even two miles?"

"What a persistent tease! Well—two, then. And no more."

"We could make it two by riding a little farther into the hills."

"You might ride up that way by yourself."

"I'm just a groom. I have to follow my mistress."

"Oh, no! We mustn't ride into town together. You gallop ahead."

Jane lunched that day at Dr. Carpy's hotel, hoping she might see Carpy himself. Fortune favored her. The doctor was in the office when she came.

"By the way, Doctor," she said, "I rode into town, part of the way, this morning with a neighbor of ours who doesn't bear a very favorable reputation at Gunlock, but—"

"What's his name?"

"Bill Denison."

Carpy laughed his dry little laugh. "Well!" he exclaimed benevolently. "You did pick a real outsider, didn't you? What did you think of the brute?"

In her confusion, Jane hesitated. "Why—I thought him not bad at all," she declared with spirit. "What do you think of him?"

"Why, to speak just offhand, Jane, I'd say Bill Denison had his enemies; but I think he's about as square and open-and-above-board as a young fellow as lives in the hills. I don't suppose any of your father's following would agree with me."

"He struck me, too, Doctor, as just such a man," interposed Jane impulsively.

"What do you know about things like that?" asked Carpy jocularly. "You're just a kid! He might be a horse thief for all you could tell, girl."

Jane drew herself up. "Don't be so sure about every girl's being a fool—some of them might fool you! He told me he used to work at Gunlock. What was the quarrel between him and Father?"

Dr. Carpy laid his cigar on the edge of the table and braced himself. "It's a kind of long story," he began, not knowing exactly how to tackle a delicate subject.

"I've lots of time," remarked Jane disconcertingly.

"To begin with, your father was

always a grabber, Jane. Probably couldn't help it—just built that way. I suppose that hurts your feelings?"

The girl winced a little. "Whether it does or does not, Doctor, I want to hear both sides."

Her appeal was not unheeded. "You're a kind of surprise, Jane," continued the doctor slowly, "for in spite of the fact that the family name is not very popular in this country, everybody is talking about you."

"Just to show you, Jane, how feeling has been: we've got an ex-sheriff out here, one of the best and biggest-hearted men in the mountains. He's a character. He happened in to the hotel the other day, and we got to talking about you—now don't blush or get confused, girl—you're entitled to a good send-off, and I gave you a good one."

"Old Bill Pardaloe set where you're setting, with his feet on the table, chewing tobacco, listening to every word and never, all the time, saying one word himself. When I got through, I told him about you, and that you had an aunt in Chicago who'd been out here—a regular sport and no fancy airs because she had a rich brother."

"Pardaloe—now I'm telling you this, Jane, only to show you how some of us felt—Pardaloe shifted his quid and says, 'Doc, it's kind of hard for me to believe there's one decent Van Tammel in the world; I'm damned if I'll ever believe there's two.'"

"Oh, Doctor!"

"Bill Denison worked awhile for your father; he was foreman at Gunlock. Your father thought Denison was just about right. He could do everything—and do it well. He made so much money for your father that he gave him a share in the cattle, a tenth, I believe it was. When he quit, Denison asked for a settlement on his share. Your father told him he didn't have no share. They went to law about it. Denison got beat—he didn't have anything but a verbal contract. So Bill went back to live on his own ranch next to the Reservation. It's small but has plenty of good water from a big spring that makes it valuable. Then he began running off enough Gunlock cattle in small bunches—cattle he claimed belonged to him, anyway—to pay what your father owed him."

"So Bill was cursed by your father as a rustler. It made cattlemen laugh, thinking of your father's own reputation in that respect. And the old man brought a lawsuit against Bill to oust him from the little ranch, account bad title. That suit is still pending in the land office at Washington. Now, that's just about the story, Jane."

The shock of the doctor's story so humiliated Jane that she wanted only to get back home and hide what she felt to be the shame of her father from everybody. She had promised to ride back the hill trail with Denison; she felt she just couldn't do it. She took a short cut home across the desert. Her mys-

ward bound within a mile of the ranch house when both heard the clatter of hoofs behind them. Jane would not have looked around for a million dollars. Bull told her there were two men coming up.

"Who are they?"

"Looks like Carpy and Bill Denison."

Jane's heart raced. However, this seemed not so bad. Three men and one woman were better than one man and one woman. Carpy and Denison approached together.

"Where are you riding to today, doctor?" asked Jane.

"Gunlock ranch."

Jane showed surprise. "Who's sick at the ranch?"

"One of the boys," said Carpy. "That's the first I've heard of it," exclaimed Jane. "Who is it?"

"One of the boys that got cut up last night downtown. I sewed him up and want to see how he is. Nothing serious, I guess," said Carpy.

"Any news in town, doctor?" asked Jane, though not in the least interested in Sleepy Cat news.

"Nothing but the brush fires up North. This whole country's dry as tinder. I hope the winds will keep 'em up North. What do you hear from your father?" asked the doctor in return.

"Oh, he's better," said Jane. "He talks about coming home pretty soon."

"Well, that's news," commented Dr. Carpy, noncommittally. "He's got a wonderful constitution, that man," thinking to himself that it was much too good. "How have you been yourself, girl?"

"Oh, I'm just fine, doctor."

"Rarin' to go, eh? Come on, girl, I'll race you through this pine belt."

Jane saw her chance to escape an uncomfortable situation, for Denison hadn't said a word. She dashed gayly ahead and outran Carpy. But Denison followed her, overtaking her and riding alongside.

The spurt couldn't last forever, though Jane prolonged it to the best of her ability. She wondered whether she had jumped from the frying pan into the fire; she was alone now with Denison.

When she slackened her pace, out of breath, her cheeks were aglow.

"I wouldn't push that pony of yours too hard," suggested Denison incidentally. "He's a nervous critter."

"Oh, he's all right," said Jane lightly, "but it does shake one up, doesn't it?" she exclaimed, panting a little.

"It does," agreed Denison. "But I got my real shakeup when I spied you on the trail. I've been staking myself out alone on this trail every day for a month or so, hoping to get sight of you."

"I haven't felt much like riding lately."

"I was afraid you were sick. I watched for the doctor coming out, but I didn't see him. I used to ride up Gunlock Knob every day or two to see if I could see anything of you."

"I wish you wouldn't do such things. Where is Gunlock Knob?"

"It's that peak over by the spring. It's really on your father's ranch, I guess, but I'm always careful not to run into any of your men."

"I'm sorry, but you mustn't look for me any more—please don't." She glanced at him firmly as she spoke. To Denison she had never looked so lovely.

"Why?" he demanded. "Have I—"

"You haven't, but I have—I guess that's the way to put it. I mustn't see you any more. I don't expect to remain in this country very long, anyway."

"What have I done, Jane?"

"Nothing, nothing."

"Somebody's been telling lies about me," he declared with some bitterness.

"No."

"If you'd tell me what they are, I could answer them."

"I said, no! No one has talked about you." His sudden intensity frightened Jane. She burst into tears.

"Now I've made matters worse!" he exclaimed penitently. "I guess my bark's worse'n my bite. But it makes me wild to think I've been lied about to you."

"You haven't," spluttered poor Jane. "Don't you believe me when I say nobody's been talking about you?"

"Please excuse me, then. I do believe you. But if you'd give me a chance to, I'd be willing to tell you every mean thing I've done in my life—and leave it all to you. Don't condemn me without a hearing—that's all I ask."

"Nobody is condemning you. I'm only, if anything, condemning myself."

"For what?" he demanded.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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Foreign Words and Phrases

Ad rem. (L.) To the thing; to the point.

A vinculo matrimonii. (L.) From the marriage bond.

Bruler ses vaisseaux. (F.) To burn one's ships.

Cherchez la femme. (F.) Look for the woman; a woman is usually at the bottom of a scandal.

Cui bono? (L.) For whose advantage? Of what use? Coloquially, but inaccurately, 'what good will it do?'

Deo gratias. (L.) God be thanked.

Exempli gratia. (L.) For the sake of illustration; abbreviated e. g.

Laissez faire. (F.) Let matters alone; the policy of non-interference.

Zeitgeist. (G.) The spirit of the times.

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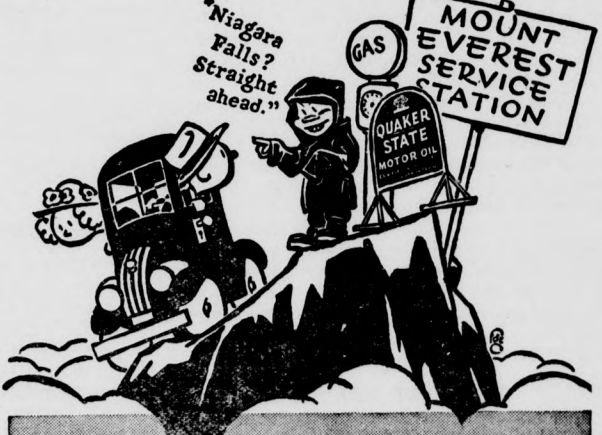
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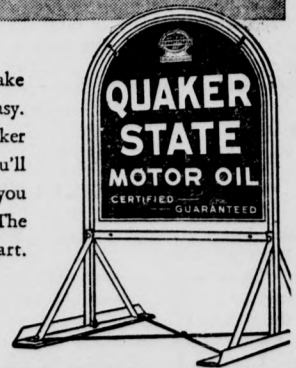
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the Postoffice at Campbell, Calif., under the Act
of Congress of March 3, 1879.
Sub. \$1.50 year in advance. Ad. Rates on Request

DOUBLE TAX TROUBLE

If you see anyone wandering about dazedly and muttering incoherently to himself one day this week, don't be alarmed. It's just some weary taxpayer who hasn't quite recovered from his bout with the tax collector last Tuesday, the 15th.

It was income tax payment day. And that was round three, the third quarterly installment to the federal government.

Now the somewhat groggy taxpayer has three months to get in shape for round four, the year's final installment, which comes just before Christmas, on Dec. 15. And what a round that will be! Both federal and state governments will collect income taxes on that day!

With this prospect ahead, you can scarcely blame the average citizen of modest income for wondering, now, if piling a California income tax on top of already existing federal levies was such a good idea after all. Perhaps less political spending would have been a better answer.

That double jolt just before Christmas, when good cheer is supposed to rule and gifts to flow freely, would bring a frown to the face of Santa Claus himself.

It's not a pleasant thing to think about, particularly just when we're recovering after round three. But sometimes we have to face unpleasant facts. And taxes is one of them.

Public indignation expressed at the polls is the only power that can ever save us from going down, some day, under a barrage of ever increasing tax blows, and staying down for the count of ten.

THE JOB'S HALF DONE

Outsiders who come and gaze in sheer unbelieving amazement at the natural wonders of California have sometimes accused us, who are lucky enough to live here, of not appreciating our good fortune.

To see how wrong they are, one has only to consider the effort, enthusiasm and money Californians have expended to protect and develop our scenic beauties in a magnificent system of state parks.

Redwood parks, big trees, lake and lagoon parks, river and waterfall parks, mountain parks, sandy beaches, desert parks . . . in all there are 70, with an area of 300,000 acres, representing an investment of \$14,000,000. Eight millions of this has come to the state as gifts of property or funds, freely and gladly bestowed by philanthropic individuals or groups.

And yet this vast park program is scarcely half complete. Though our park fund is practically exhausted now, the prospect is that it will soon be replenished. Into that fund, if the November ballot initiative prohibiting tideland oil drilling passes, will go half the royalties to be gained from submerged oil pools. And it will pass, if one may judge from the sentiment now swelling up to support the state park commission's request for it.

When it is completed, this park program of ours will stand as one of California's greatest achievements. There will not be a community in the state which does not have a redwood grove, a beach, or mountain playground nearby for the use and enjoyment of all its people.

Did someone say California does not appreciate our abundance of natural beauty? Perhaps they don't realize that our understanding is deeper and therefore quieter than that of the amazed visitor, and shows itself openly only when there is something to be done to protect or preserve Nature's gifts.

THE LAST DEADLINE

What's this, another registration deadline? That is so—only this one's different. It's the real, genuine, official and final deadline of them all. If you haven't signed up for your right to cast a ballot by Thursday, Sept. 24, you'll be out of the swim entirely.

You'll have lost your chance to vote, on Nov. 3, for President of the United States, an assorted collection of U. S. congressmen and state legislators, and two dozen ballot propositions touching upon almost every conceivable subject.

The man without a vote will be the forgotten man in this fair land for the next month and a half. And no one with a spark of public spirit in him could sit on the sidelines during the political battle of the century.

So, if you've not done so yet this year, by all means register now, before it's too late. You've only a few days left.

THE FAIR MAKES HISTORY

The state fair is over now, for another year, but California will not soon forget what a triumph it was.

Those surging crowds that packed the Sacramento grounds smashed all attendance records. It was the greatest, gayest statewide show in California's history.

They're still talking about the fireworks, the aerial circus, the horse racing, the amateur contest, and the midway where the lights twinkled and the merry-go-round played a tinkling tune.

But it was more than a gay show. It was significant as well. Bigger and better exhibits of choice agricultural products and fine livestock spoke of new health and wealth of the farms of our vast rich valleys.

In other ways, too—in fact, in every way, California's fair this year gave visible evidence of a great state enjoying the fullest measure of prosperity it has known since the dark days descended.

ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Of course the freedom of the press in the nation at large will not be directly affected by the ideas of a state judge in Connecticut. But a declaration made at a banquet the other day by a high court justice there, had an ominous tone about it that most of us would prefer never to hear anywhere in America.

He said he was ready to "stand beside" any Connecticut trial judge who imposed restrictions on the press.

Then he named a few he thought "desirable": that "only newspapers which can be made amenable to discipline" should be permitted in the court-room; that newspapers having general circulation in the state should, "perhaps under close restrictions," be admitted; and that various other conditions be enforced.

The ominous part about such statements is that they are unnecessary. Newspapers, like everyone else who enters a courtroom, are subject to contempt proceedings. Is that not enough, without aggressive declarations about special restrictions?

Few persons will deny the need for vigilance against anything savoring of controlled press advocacy. For without freedom of the press, as well as its twin safeguard, freedom of speech, democracy could not long survive. Nor could the constitution, whose birth, incidentally, we are observing this very week.

Any American, if he could live for a while in one of the dictatorships of Europe, would probably agree heartily with the view voiced by Thomas Jefferson when he said he'd rather live in a country where there was no government at all, than in one where the press was not free.

EDUCATE THE ADULT

The casualty insurance industry, said Henry Swift Ives in a recent address, is taking an increasing interest in accident prevention, especially highway accidents. It has long realized that it is more desirable to prevent accidents than to merely indemnify victims and their heirs—and today it is asking public co-operation in seeking to reduce America's horrible and unnecessary death and injury toll.

The soul of accident prevention work that will produce results is education. It is necessary that law enforcement agencies, especially our traffic patrols, be improved, and that laws governing motor vehicle operation be brought up to date. But the reckless or ignorant driver will continue to endanger lives in spite of the best efforts of legislatures, judges and police officers—unless the force of public opinion is enlisted to make him mend his ways, or keep off the highways.

Proof of what safety education can accomplish is found in the magnificent record produced by safety instruction in the public schools. This work was started some 14 years ago, and was inaugurated by the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, representative of our leading casualty insurance companies. During those 14 years, there has been a 196 per cent increase in traffic fatalities to adults—and a 2 per cent decrease in traffic fatalities to children of school age or under. According to Mr. Ives, if the trend in the case of children had been the same as in the case of adults, 53,800 more young lives would have been snuffed out.

Now it is time we educate the adult. The insurance companies are doing their utmost to this end. So are other private and public agencies. But their campaigns can produce little unless the people wholeheartedly join them.

THE SWEAT OF COMMON FOLKS

"Taxes, little or great, are the sweat of common folks," said Portland Oregonian in a recent editorial.

The "common folks" are the great taxpayers of this country—sooner or later, directly or indirectly, they pay almost all of the cost of government. There aren't enough "rich folks" to tax to make a dent in the federal, state and local tax budgets.

Authoritative surveys have shown that if government took all the net income of persons in the higher income brackets, plus all the net income of American corporations, revenue would still fall far short of meeting outgo.

The moral is plain. Tax reduction is in the interest of every citizen and every business—and the greatest beneficiary of all would be the person of small means and the small business. The new excess profits tax is a case in point. Tax experts have pointed out cases where, under its provisions, some very large corporations can actually pay less in taxes than they did formerly—while almost all small corporations will have to pay more. The principal burden of the law will fall on the little fellow.

If you earn \$25 a week, taxes take six or seven of those dollars—because what you pay for the article you buy must also cover its proportionate share of the hundred and one taxes paid by the producer, the manufacturer, the transporter, the insurer, the broker, the agent, the retailer, ad infinitum.

CO-OPS AND NATIONAL AFFAIRS

"Agricultural cooperatives can render valuable service in the development of national affairs," said Dr. E. W. Gaumnitz recently. "National policies are not just pulled out of the air. They are formulated in large part by those groups, largely producers groups that are interested in the welfare of agriculture. Cooperatives . . . can also render salutary service in proper methods of administration of agricultural programs."

Cooperative heads may be called upon to aid to a still greater extent in formulating policies in the future. And they can be of benefit not only to their members, but to the nation's consumers, if they are wise and clear-sighted.

CALIFORNIA MISSIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

Comisario have determined the question without consulting the Fr. Presidente, because the other missions usually had to contribute live stock, implements, and other goods. Certain it is, that the inexperienced and somewhat conceited young friar, at the instigation of Governor Arguello, Bancroft believes, on March 23, 1823, drew up a memorial urging the transfer of Mission San Francisco. It was presented to the first territorial legislature at Monterey in April.

"The diputacion or legislative assembly of six men, who really had nothing to do with the matter, on April 9 not only voted in favor of the change, but decreed that the mission station at San Rafael should also be removed and with Mission San Francisco located on a new site in the country of the Petalumas or of the Canicaimos, in other words, that both should be suppressed and a new mission started. The diputacion went further, and proposed the suppression of the missions of Santa Cruz and San Carlos, but failed to agree. These measures were all beyond the province of the half dozen men who composed the assembly; for the missions were ecclesiastical institutions, under government protection, it is true, but not governmental establishments. At any rate, as Fr. Sarria remarked, the decrees had no binding force until approved by the Mexican government, to which Arguello referred them next day.

"When Fr. Amoros of San Rafael heard of the resolution to suppress his post, where he was feeding, clothing, and instructing 800 Indian converts, he on May 17 sent a protest to Governor Arguello against the transfer which he declared unreasonable and unjust, in that the late Fr. Comisario-Preposito, during his visit on Oct. 19, 1822, had decreed that San Rafael in everything should be independent of Mission San Francisco.

Nevertheless, without waiting for the approval of the Fr. Presidente, now that Fr. Payeras had passed away, Fr. Altimira with Francisco Castro, one of the six deputies, and

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19 men under Ensign Jose Sanchez, embarked on June 25 for the purpose of establishing the proposed mission. They spent the night at San Rafael, and next day set out to explore the country for a favorable site. They went by way of Olompali, examined the valleys of Petaluma, Sonoma, Napa and Suisun, and finally on July 3 returned to Sonoma. Here they determined to locate the new establishment, because they thought the place best adapted by reason of its climate, abundance of timber, stone and water. Fr. Altimira next morning raised and blessed the cross and

Sunday, Sept. 20, will be observed as "rally day."

Morning service at 11 a. m. Rev. J. H. Bennett will have as his subject, "Spiritual Victory."

At 6:30 p. m. the C. E. groups (Continued on Page 5)

QUALITY MEATS AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD
RAY MATHIS
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It is stated that the President on his trip north didn't find a single Canadian who objected to Cordell Hull's reciprocal tariff treaty.

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Helps Build Red Blood—Tones Up The System—Increases Energy

Increasing numbers of Campbell men and women are receiving the wonderful benefits of Williams' S. L. K. Formula, the prescription of a Missouri doctor, which was only recently introduced in this city. Many people feeling "run-down," weak, without appetite or zest for living, declare that this new tonic preparation has helped them to feel better than they had for years. Williams' S. L. K. Formula helps build red blood corpuscles, tones up the system. It is a mild stomachic tonic, and is mildly laxative and a diuretic stimulant for the kidneys. Men and women need red blood to feel their best. They need system cleansing elements which help to eliminate poisonous waste matter. Williams' S. L. K. Formula has been declared a blessing by many weary, run-down, ailing people and you can try it under a positive guarantee of money back if the first bottle does not produce results. Get a bottle today and start taking it.

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Hi-Klonic Method

Ordinary draining of old oil does not remove the destructive accumulations of grit, road dust, metal filings, etc., from the interior engine surfaces.

HI-KLONIC

Cleans Motor, Transmission and Differential with Hot Valve Oil (not flushing oil) at a temperature of 220 degrees F.
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H. C. SMITH

The FARMERS CORNER



by RALPH H. TAYLOR
Executive Secretary
Agricultural Council
of California

Heralding the proposal as a major step toward market stabilization—and as new assurance of fair prices to the consumer and a fair return to the farmer—the Agricultural Council of California, at its annual meeting, just concluded, strongly commended the recent action of the Food and Grocery Chain Stores of America, Inc., pledging the aid of chain operators in the elimination of objectionable trade practices.

The voluntary action of the chain store organization, representing 22,000 stores throughout the United States, pledged the wholehearted cooperation of its members in "eliminating the practices of demanding or knowingly accepting unfair price concessions from farmers or their representatives in the form of brokerage allowances, advertising allowances or unreasonable quantity discounts."

The chain stores' resolution also placed the chains definitely on record as favoring a policy of quoting net prices; condemned the use of agricultural products as "loss leaders" for the purpose of luring customers, and pledged the assistance of the chains wherever possible in the effective marketing of excess seasonal production and surpluses.

Representing the state's major farm cooperatives, the Agricultural Council of California, in commending "the constructive action" of the chain store organization toward elimination of bad trade practices, also recommended the adoption by individual cooperative marketing associations of a policy of quoting on a net price basis to all distributors, without discrimination, and avoiding all unfair price concessions.

C. C. Teague, president of the council, who, as chairman of a special committee of the national cooperative council, assisted in negotiating the new chain store declaration against "buyer brokerage allowances" and other objectionable trade practices, made the following statement with regard to the position of the farm cooperatives.

"The action of the Agricultural Council of California in endorsing the new policy of the chain stores, pledging chain operators to assist in the elimination of bad trade practices, may be wrongly interpreted in some quarters as an announcement of the wedding of the cooperatives to the chains. It is nothing of the sort.

"The co-ops are merchandisers of farm products, using the customary channels of distribution to reach the consuming public. It is to the interest of the cooperatives and their final customers—the consumers—that all available channels of distribution be kept open and functioning. We are primarily interested in fair prices to the consumer and a fair return to the producer!

"If carried out, the pledge of the chain stores to eliminate unfair trade practices will be a big step toward market stabilization. Both producers and consumers benefit by such stabilization—and indirectly every other merchandiser benefits through the improved purchasing power of both groups.

"The independent retailer, as a matter of fact, has a greater interest in market stabilization than the highly organized chain, for the independent is at a distinct disadvantage in competing with the chains in a fiercely competitive, erratic and unstable market.

"Regardless of what anyone may think regarding the relative merits of the independent or chain systems of selling, certainly credit is due any group which will voluntarily agree to abandon trade practices which no one felt justified in giving up so long as everyone else continued.

"This is a sincere effort toward greater application of the golden rule in our business relationships. Let's give credit where credit is due. All factors in distribution should stand shoulder to shoulder in an effort to eliminate practices which hurt the producer, seller and consumer alike.

VISITED BURROW'S

Mr. and Mrs. Cleve Solenberger and son Will of Vacaville were guests this week at the home of Mrs. Solenberger's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. George Burrow. Mrs. Burrow had been at the state fair and was brought home by the Solenbergers.

Calif. Missions

(Continued from Page 4)

site, celebrated mass, and thus on July 4, albeit illegally, laid the foundation for the new mission of San Francisco. 'All the people were told,' he writes highly elated to Fr. Sena, 'that in future this place would be called New San Francisco.' The expedition then returned to Mission Dolores where on July 16 the friar dated his diary and report.

"If the Fr. Presidente was amazed at the summary and illegal manner in which the legislative assembly had disposed of the subject of mission founding and mission suppression without consulting the supreme government of Mexico, as he wrote to Fr. Sarria, he was fairly astounded at the audacity of Fr. Altamira. While he lay dying at San Buenaventura, Fr. Senan on Aug. 14 dictated to Fr. Blas Ordaz a long letter full of minute instructions for Fr. Sarria. The document may be called his testament, for he died ten days later. Concerning the transfer of Mission San Francisco, on account of the roughness of the climate, he said that he was not averse to it, but that he considered the manner as striking at authority. For the rest he directed Fr. Sarria to do what he thought proper.

"After consulting with Fr. Estevan Tapis and Narciso Duran at San Juan Bautista, Fr. Vicente de Sarria accordingly wrote to Fr. Altamira as follows:

"I have learned with regret what Your Reverence has done in attempting to found the new mission of San Francisco. By order of the Rev. Fr. Presidente Jose Senan, who is now so grievously ill that he is incapacitated to govern the

Inebriate Jailed For 34th Term

Whatja mean, habitual alcoholic? Last week Edward McElroy went back to jail for being drunk and boasted it to be his 34th term. No one knows how many times he was drunk and kept out of jail. Who can tell us how many times a drunk must get that way, whether in or out of jail, to be considered an "habitual alcoholic"?

missions, I shall have to act in his place in accordance with his circular which has made the rounds of the missions. Nevertheless I have not wished to take any steps until the subject was discussed in keeping with our regulations. For this purpose various fathers and myself have assembled today at this mission. According to their judgment as well as mine, I have to say that Your Reverence is not lawfully authorized to undertake said founding of a mission, and that consequently you expose the spiritual functions of your ministry to nullification, because the faculties which we have are in locis a suis superioribus assignatis (for places assigned by their superiors). Such is the declaration of the Bull of Pius V on this point. Your Reverence cannot defend your action with the alleged will of the Rev. Fr. Prefecto, God rest his soul, which did not touch the present transaction of designating time and place, nor did it extend to the topographical site of the founding, or the sending of Your Reverence to such a distance without an associate contrary to canonical and civil laws and in opposition to the statutes of our apostolic college. I do not know that there is among

Congregational Church Notes

will hold a "promotion service," at which the Rev. Benjamin Gould of San Jose will be the speaker and Lloyd K. Wood, superintendent of the Campbell high school district will give the promotion welcome to the students. Adults are cordially invited.

At 7:30 p. m., union service at the Methodist church, Reverend Bennett, preacher.

Friday, Sept. 25 at 6:30 p. m., a "rally" dinner will be served in the church parlors, sponsored by the young people. The dinner ticket will include a good program to follow.

the Fathers one who approves of your way of proceeding. It will cause much grief at your college when it is informed about the matter. My dear Father, no one perhaps will surpass me in zeal for extending the glory of the Holy Name of the Lord by means of the light of His Holy Gospel; but Your Reverence knows that this zeal must be according to wisdom. It must be against charity and its sweet fruit—peace, then let us put it aside or at least postpone it, the former for the sake of the latter which is more necessary."

"Meanwhile at the end of July

WANTED—Man with car for Campbell and vicinity. Good pay. Mr. Pryor, 994 The Alameda, San Jose. 2tpd

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Arguello asked Fr. Altamira why he had not effected the transfer of Mission Dolores. He was told that it was impossible to begin operations without the neophytes of San Rafael, because the number of those at Mission San Francisco were not half sufficient. Fr. Altamira also went to Monterey, hardly with the permission of his prelate, to consult with the governor. Arguello ordered him not to await the superior's orders, but to make a beginning at once. On Aug. 4 Arguello also sent communications of similar import to Fr. Presidente Senan, to Fr. Amores of San Rafael, and to the comandante of the presidio at San Francisco. Strange to relate, Fr. Altamira on Aug. 12 accompanied Lieut. Ignacio Mar-

(Continued on Page 8)

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REACH RHEUMATIC PAIN FROM THE INSIDE

MANY men and women who read this today are desperate with the fear and agony of rheumatic pain. They are discouraged with the salves—the liniments—the "cure-alls"...

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Durkee's Salad Aid, pts. 25c; qts.	39c
Lux Soap Flakes, lrg. pkg.	23c
Lux Toilet Soap, 3 bars	20c
Ovaltine, 14-oz. can 59c; 6-oz. can	31c
Wesson Oil, 1/2-gallon	88c
Crystal White Soap, reg. size, 10 for	31c
Illinois Farm Corn, fancy, 2 for	25c
Briardale Pineapple Juice, No. 2's, 2 for	25c
Briardale String Beans, No. 2's	19c
Westlake Spinach, 2 1/2's, 2 for	25c
Snowflake Sodas, 1-lb. box 18c; 2-lb. box	31c
Briardale Midget (whole) Beets, No. 2's	23c
Jewel Shortening, 4-lb. pkg.	59c
Mackerel, No. 1 cans, 3 for	25c

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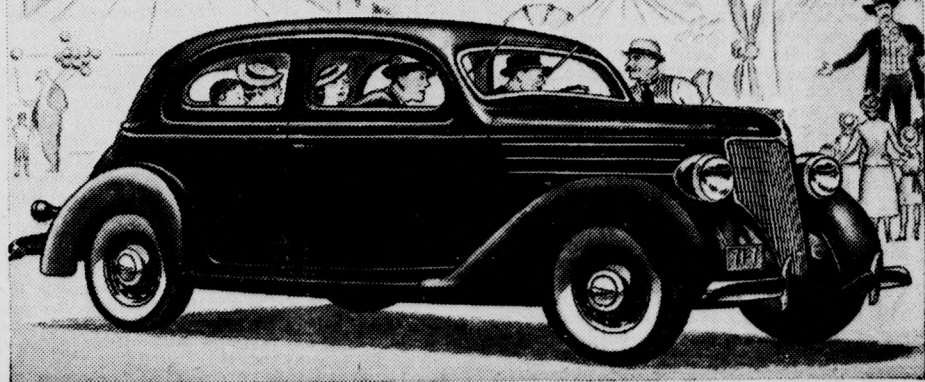
That has always been a Ford fundamental. Something new is constantly being added in the way of extra value. Each year the Ford has widened its appeal by increasing its usefulness to motorists.

Today's Ford V-8 is more than ever "The Universal Car" because it encircles the needs of more people than any other Ford ever built. It reaches out and up into new fields because it has everything you need in a modern automobile.

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Current Events IN REVIEW

by Edward W. Pickard

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Split in Labor Ranks Is Now in Effect

LABOR DAY, for organized labor, was considerably marred by the fact that the suspension of the ten unions which followed John Lewis had just become effective. However, the holiday was celebrated as much as usual all over the country and the workers were addressed by many notables, President William Green of the A. F. of L., speaking at Knoxville, Tenn., declared that only labor's enemies would profit from the schism. He made a plea for a higher wage level, shorter working hours, freedom to organize, additional social security legislation and adoption of the child labor amendment to the federal constitution.

He also assailed the idea of an independent labor party and pledged the federation to a non-partisan policy in the present presidential campaign.

John L. Lewis made a radio address at Washington but did not mention the split. He maintained that American industry could "easily pay a minimum income to unskilled labor of \$2,500 a year." Urging labor to organize to better its condition, Lewis said that "able economists have already shown that the entire scope of American life—social, economic, physical, and spiritual—may be vastly improved."

Secretary of Labor Perkins, also speaking over the radio, ignored the civil war within labor's ranks and painted labor's future as rosy. "Some 1,000,000 men and women who were jobless at this time last year have been added to the ranks of workers in private industry and the amount of money in pay envelopes has been increased nearly 42 million dollars in weekly wages," said Miss Perkins.

None of the noted speakers seemed to wish to comment on the situation in Minneapolis, where strikes have resulted in the shutting down of that city's immense milling industry. It is expected this strike will be extended next to Buffalo, second American milling center, and later to Chicago. The issue is the closed shop; the milling industry never has been unionized.

Irun Falls to the Rebels; San Sebastian Next

FIERCE attacks by the Spanish rebels resulted in the capture of Irun, on the French border, and the defenders were mercilessly slaughtered save for those who were able to take refuge in France. The town was reduced to smoking ruins, and the victors promptly started an advance westward against San Sebastian, their main objective in the north. Recognizing the fact that this large resort city could not long be defended, the government administration there offered to surrender the place if full amnesty were promised; but declared if this were refused the city would be burned to the ground and the 625 fascist prisoners held there would be shot. There was great discord among the defenders, the anarchists insisting on destroying the city anyhow.

South of Madrid the government forces were said to have made progress and there were claims that Talavera had been taken and that the Alcazar in Toledo was practically battered to pieces by loyalist artillery. The rebels' advance on Madrid from the south and west was supposed to have been halted.

The Madrid government was reorganized and Francisco Largo Caballero, left wing Socialist, was made premier.

French workers in Paris in a great demonstration insisted that the government abandon its non-intervention policy and give active aid to the Spanish government. Premier Blum, while not concealing his sympathy with the Madrid crowd, declared that if France dropped neutrality, Italy and Germany would be able to give the Spanish rebels much speedier and more effective aid than the French could give to the loyalists.

Representatives of twenty-four powers were scheduled to confer in London on plans for the establishment of a nonintervention control committee. Portugal, however, was still holding out.

Mrs. Markham Flies Atlantic, Landing in Nova Scotia

MRS. BERYL MARKHAM of England put her name on the roll of fame as the first woman to make a solo flight across the north Atlantic from east to west. She started from London for New York, but her fuel gave out and she was forced to land her small monoplane at Balaire cove near Louisburg, Nova Scotia. Except for a few scratches she was unhurt, but the plane was badly damaged.

Another woman, Louise Thaden of the United States, gained fame by winning the \$15,000 Bendix trophy race, a transcontinental dash from New York to Los Angeles; and yet another woman, Laura Ingalls, took second place. In the Los Angeles air meet Michael Detroit, French race and stunt pilot, won high honors.

Nine persons were killed when a sight-seeing plane crashed near Pittsburgh. The only survivor was a girl passenger.

France to Spend Vast Sum for Military Defense

FRANCE'S government has decided that conditions in Europe are so threatening that it must spend a huge sum for national defense. So it adopted a program for increasing the efficiency of the army which will cost \$930,000,000 in the next four years. The proposal was made by Edouard Daladier, minister of defense. The first installment of \$280,000,000 will be disbursed in 1937.

The program calls for an intensive increase of mechanized units and also for rearmament. Furthermore, it provides an increase in the size of the professional army and the creation of a specialized group of long service noncommissioned officers such as already exist in the French navy.

The program also provides for strengthening the frontier fortifications. But the chief improvement will be made in the air force which will be increased by 2,000 planes.

Roosevelt and Landon Confer on Drouth

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT and Alf M. Landon, rival candidates for the Presidency, met in somewhat dramatic fashion in Des Moines, Iowa; but they met as chief executives of the United States and of Kansas respectively for the purpose of discussing plans for the relief of drouth stricken farmers. The conference, held at Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion and including the governors of the other states that had suffered especially from the drouth, began in the state house in Des Moines, where Governor Herring entertained the distinguished visitors at a luncheon. The President and Mr. Landon, it was said, did most of the talking at this repast and exchanged a lot of joking remarks. Then the conference was started in earnest, each state being taken up in turn.

Early in the evening Mr. Roosevelt entertained the governors at dinner aboard his special train. On that occasion he and Mr. Landon had their most intimate talk. Results of the conference, if any, were not made public at once, the President reserving announcement of his plans for a radio address.

Relief Work Will Be Continued for Farmers

IN HIS radio talk the President asserted every governor with whom he had talked on his trip to the drouth area gave approval to his policy of providing federal work relief for the distressed farmers on projects that will protect their crops in the future. This policy, he said, would be continued. He did not give specific details of the drouth relief plan, which will be based on the report of the President's drouth study committee.

Mr. Roosevelt asserted that work relief for the unemployed in the cities has restored consumer purchasing power, sustained every merchant in the community, and provided a backlog for heavy industry.

Declaring re-employment in private industry is proceeding rapidly, the President announced allocation of an additional \$2,500,000 to the United States employment service.

Japan Will Build Big Submarine Fleet

JAPAN proposes to build up a submarine fleet approximately 30 per cent larger than that of either Great Britain or the United States. Such was the substance of a note delivered by the Japanese embassy in London to the British foreign office. The decision replaces the submarine parity among the three powers established by the 1930 London naval treaty.

Japan notified Great Britain that it was determined to keep afloat 11,059 tons of destroyers and 15,598 tons of submarines above the 1930 London treaty quotas. This tonnage, if the treaty's provisions were carried out, would be scrapped at the end of this year.

The United States, like Great Britain, has decided it must keep in service after the end of the year 40,000 tons of over age destroyers in excess of the total permitted by the 1930 treaty.

Lithuania May Abandon Fascist Regime

FASCISM in Lithuania, established about a year ago by Antanas Smetona, the president-dictator, is likely to come to an end very soon. The new parliament is now in session and has begun to study possible revision of the constitution.

The Lithuanian government has had serious trouble with Germany over Memel, which, though mainly populated by Germans, was turned over to Lithuania for use as a port by the League of Nations. The country's second source of woe is its broken relations with Poland. There have been no formal relations between the two countries since Poland seized Vilna, the original Lithuanian capital.

Railway Labor Act Is Attacked in Court

IN AN appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States the Virginian Railway company made an attack on the provisions of the railway labor act authorizing collective bargaining between representatives of the employees and the carriers.

The railroad appealed from rulings by the Eastern Virginia Federal District court and the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals requiring it to negotiate concerning disputes with a unit of the American Federation of Labor.

High Labor Costs Drive Big Concern From New York

BECAUSE labor costs in New York city are too high, the Charles Schweinler Press, largest magazine printing house there, has decided to close the plant in which it employs 1,000 men and women and move where costs are lower. Executives of the company said they did not object to the wage scales imposed by New York unions, but found the differential between the local scale and the rates in force elsewhere so great that it was "impossible" to continue in New York.

Six Men May Be Cited for Contempt of Senate

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY L. C. GARNETT of Washington was asked by Vice President Garner to present to the federal grand jury the case of six Railway Audit and Inspection company officials who failed to appear before a senate committee some two weeks ago. Those cited by Mr. Garner were: W. W. Groves, resident of the company; W. B. Groves, vice president; Earl Douglas Rice, vice president; J. E. Blair, secretary-treasurer; R. S. Judge, director; and J. C. Boyer.

The committee, headed by Senator La Follette, is investigating the alleged use of labor "spies" by employers in disputes with their employees. At the time of the hearing an attorney for the company told the committee an injunction was being sought in federal court to prevent the officials' appearance and to prohibit production of their records.

Revised Budget Figures Increase the Debt

REVISING the 1937 budget figures he submitted to congress in January, President Roosevelt now estimates that expenditures caused by the bonus and the AAA invalidation will put the public debt at the all-time high figure of \$34,188,543,494.

He says, however, that better business will run tax receipts up \$12,000,000 higher than was expected. The President's revision covered the fiscal year that began July 1 last and will end June 30, 1937. During his absence from the capital it was issued by Acting Budget Director Daniel W. Bell.

The chief items changed by the estimate were:

1. Receipts, fixed at \$5,665,839,000.
2. Expenditures at \$7,762,835,300.
3. Gross deficit for the year at \$2,096,996,300.
4. Public debt on June 30, 1937, at \$34,188,543,494.

These estimates compared with January figures as follows:

1. Receipts of \$5,654,217,650.
2. Expenditures of \$7,645,301,338.
3. Deficit of \$1,989,388,720.
4. Public debt at end of year of \$31,351,638,737.

The \$2,000,000,000 deficit Mr. Roosevelt estimated is the lowest of the New Deal. Regarding this figure the President said:

"The estimated deficit for 1937 is \$2,096,996,300 which includes \$580,000,000 for statutory debt retirement and \$560,000,000 for further payments under the adjusted compensation payment act.

"Deducting the amount of the statutory debt retirement leaves a net deficit of \$1,516,996,300.

"This does not mean that there will be an increase in the public debt of this amount of the reason that it is contemplated during the year to reduce the working balance of the general fund by approximately \$1,100,000,000."

What Mr. Roosevelt meant by this was that instead of borrowing money to cover the difference between receipts and expenditures, the Treasury would dip into the general fund for \$1,100,000,000.

POULTRY

NEGLECTED PULLET IS NOT GOOD RISK

Owners Should Watch Growth of Their Birds.

By A. R. WINTER, Poultry Specialist, Ohio State University.—WNU Service. Pullets should be given good care on summer range if their owner expects them to be good layers when they are ready for production, and good care means proper feed, shade, protection from disease, and plenty of room in the brooder house or range shelter.

Poultrymen who started the season with all the chicks that the brooder house would hold should separate the cockerels from the pullets and then divide the pullets between two houses so that each bird will have about two feet of floor space. One bunch of pullets can be left in the brooder house and the other can be placed in a summer range shelter. The flock usually should be divided about the time the pullets are 12 weeks old.

Providing shade for the pullets is important. It is difficult to increase the weight of poultry in hot weather but shade makes the birds more comfortable and permits them to grow faster. Trees, a framework covered with burlap, or raising the brooder house so the pullets can get beneath it will furnish shade. Feeding dishes and drinking fountains should be placed outdoors to get the pullets out of the hot brooder house.

The brooder house should be removed at least once during the season, and the time when the flock is divided is usually as convenient as any. The range is likely to become contaminated with disease organisms or by parasites if the pullets run on it continuously. Vaccinations to prevent fowl pox or bronchitis should be made before the birds are 15 weeks old if at all. The vaccinations should not be made unless there have been losses on the farm the previous year from the diseases for which treatments are to be given.

Growing pullets need plenty of protein in their feed. A few birds can catch enough insects to furnish them with sufficient protein but a large flock cannot.

Capons vs. Cockerels Is Accorded Consideration

Capons are popularly believed to grow more rapidly and for a longer time than cockerels and consequently are supposed to attain a larger size, notes a writer in Wallace's Farmer. Moreover, capons are often credited with making more economical gains, due to the fact that they are more docile and quiet.

The comparative merits of both purebred and crossbred capons and cockerels in converting feed into meat have been studied at the Wisconsin experiment station during the past year. The purebred birds were Barred Rocks and the crossbreds were from a mating of Barred Rock males and Rhode Island Red females.

The results indicated that there was no significant difference in the rate of growth of capons and cockerels, nor in the number of pounds of feed required to produce a pound of gain. The implication of this finding is that caponization is justified only if a higher price per pound can be secured for capons than for cockerels.

Culling Laying Flock

Culling is almost a continuous process and should be practiced throughout the year. For the laying flock, however, says a North Carolina State College authority, the most rigid culling is done toward the end of the laying period which, under normal conditions begins in midsummer and continues through the fall months. Watch the flock carefully and cull out these birds that go into a molt during the warm season. It is sometimes stated that when a flock, especially in the summer months, falls below 30 percent production it is time to cull the entire flock. However, the price received for eggs, the price of feed, and the feed cost per dozen eggs will determine the time and intensity of culling.

With the Poultryman

For better summer eggs, get rid of roosters.

Provide a nest for each four or five hens.

An Australorp hen in Hawaii laid 280 eggs averaging 22 ounces each in the past year.

Moldy or otherwise damaged corn should never be fed to young chicks. Neither is it good for hens.

Cool eggs on a wire screen or in a wire basket before they are put in the case during the warm months.

Poultry is one of the most sensitive of all animals and each time it is handled, shrinkage and loss of weight or quality occurs.

The organism which causes coccidiosis must go through an incubation period in the soil before it can infect other chicks.

SOMEBODY KNOWS



"You're the sweetest girl I ever met."

"How do you know? You never kissed me."

"Jim told me about you."

LONG, LONG AGO



"Percy is losing his memory. It's been going on now for two months."

"So long as that? The poor boy must have forgotten all he ever knew by this time."

SOMETHING



"Weary—I read de odder day dat at de age of sixty-five a man has taken in 95 tons of feed. Happy—Ah! Dat would be a grand life's work to point ter."

SLOW COLLECTIONS



"I'm sick and tired of running after you with this bill."

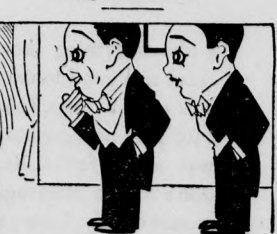
"Try walking, old chap."

GOOD JUDGMENT



"Sunday School Teacher—Do you love your enemies, Jimmy? Jimmy—I try to, when they are bigger than I am."

INFORMATION



"I see you took the pretty girl into the conservatory. Did you propose?"

"No; we both kind of got cold feet. There was a married couple in there having a family talk."

POWDER PUFFING



"Mary (boasting)—My complexion is my own. Helen—Where do you get that stuff?"

A Rural Scene in Pleasing Stitchery



Pattern 5602

The "Duck Pond"—a quiet, shady nook where graceful ducks float to and fro, is a charming subject indeed for a wall-hanging, the detail will prove fascinating to embroider. It's no time before every stitch is in, done in wool or rope silk, and you're ready to line and hang it.

In pattern 5602 you will find a transfer pattern of a wall hanging 15 by 20 inches; material requirements; illustrations of all stitches needed; color suggestions.

To obtain this pattern send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) to The Sewing Circle Household Arts Dept., 259 W. Fourteenth St., New York, N. Y. Write plainly pattern number, your name and address.

Yards of Rain

Inches are inadequate in measuring recent rainfall in Northern Queensland, Australia. Tully reports 7 feet of rain in 10 weeks. Innisfail and Babinda had more than 6 feet and they were run close by several other towns. Mackay could report only one and one half yards, but its total rainfall, if up to the average, should measure enough to float a battle ship.

HAIR COMING OUT?

Regular use of Glover's Mange Medicine and Glover's Medicated Soap for the shampoo helps check excessive falling hair and wards off dandruff. An aid to normal hair growth and scalp health. Ask your hairdresser.

GLOVER'S
MANGE MEDICINE

Life Is Different
All men are born equal and die equally. But they don't live so.

GOT A BOIL?

You've got a boil—it hurts—and you want relief. Try Carboll, the great American salve, and if not satisfied after using as directed, your money refunded. At your druggist, or write Spurlock-Neal Co., Nashville, Tenn.

HOTEL ROOSEVELT

SAN FRANCISCO'S NEW FINE HOTEL
Every room with tub and shower \$1.50 to \$2.50
Jones at Eddy. Garage under same roof.

Miserable with backache?

WHEN kidneys function badly and you suffer a nagging backache, with dizziness, burning, scanty or too frequent urination and getting up at night when you feel tired, nervous, all upset... use Doan's Pills.
Doan's are especially for poorly working kidneys. Millions of boxes are used every year. They are recommended the country over. Ask your neighbor!

DOAN'S PILLS

MORNING DISTRESS
is due to acid, upset stomach. Miltene wafers (the original) quickly relieve acid stomach and give necessary elimination. Each wafer equals 4 teaspoonsful of milk of magnesia. 20c, 35c & 60c.

WNU—12

38—36

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH FOR LETTERS, DIARIES, written by Pioneers before 1855. Old books on Western travel, etc. Jenks, Redmond, Wash.

AGENTS

SELL XMAS CARDS. Earn up to \$50 weekly. Our big line sweeping country. Catalog. SUNSHINE GREETING CARD CO., Dept. L, 8945 Percy, Los Angeles, Calif.

MEDICAL

Bloodless, Painless Operations. No instruments, no anesthetics. Hopeless cases invited. Send for Free Booklet. DR. NOLAND, P. O. 264 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.

BRISBANE THIS WEEK

World's Chemists Busy
The New Hell-Broth
Our Huge Gold Pile

The great fighters in Asia and Europe in the days of Frederick the



Arthur Brisbane

Great and Napoleon had little idea of war's future. But marvelous things, some of the greatest, Napoleon especially, might have done with today's inventions.

Frederick the Great's father selected the tallest men he could find for his guard, probably kept them away from the firing line. In battle they would have been killed first, hit by the bullets that go over the heads of shorter men.

The wholesale killers of the old days prepared their killings by marching men up and down, drilling them, encouraging them with titles, brass bands to lead them, fancy uniforms. All that means little now.

About 100 miles from Berlin there is a station called Leuna. There most useful work is done, in theory and through study of the manufacture of synthetic petroleum; and there most important, learned men with big heads, spectacles and an amount of education that would make you dizzy if you could imagine it, concentrate their brains on the preparation of better, more efficient poison gases and high explosives.

Every country has its similar death laboratory; men perhaps as efficient as those of Germany, though Germany is the kingdom of chemistry, the teacher of other nations.

Henry Irving, on the stage of his theater in London, prepared an impressive presentation of the witches in "Macbeth," old, toothless hags, preparing their hell-broth, with power to summon spirits from the dead and make them foretell the future.

Far more efficient are those solemn German chemists, physicists and other professors, preparing the real hell-broth of poison gas, upon which the future of civilization and the domination of the earth may depend for many centuries.

We had our periods of universal barbarism and cannibalism, our ages of flint, bronze and iron, our many interesting forms of rulership, planned to give one or a few control over all the others. We had the age of military feudalism, and many think that we are now seeing the end of "industrial feudalism." There may be in the centuries ahead of us a period of airplane-poison gas rule, which will make the peoples of the world as completely subject to a single dictatorship as were the ancient galley-slaves, swinging their oars under the lash.

There are a good many things we haven't seen and many to which we devote too little thought, including perhaps the fact that it is dangerous to be too rich if you are not prepared to defend yourself against burglars.

Those thousands of millions in gold that we are hiding away in a hole in the ground, as ingeniously as any squirrel hiding his hickory nuts, may bring us trouble some day.

The thought of those ten thousand millions' worth of gold bars and dollars, hidden not very far below the surface, might cause some ingenious Asiatic or European to say to himself:

"For one or two billions I could prepare the necessary machinery, flying ships and poison gas included, to conquer the necessary areas of the United States and frighten the others into submission. Having laid down my layer of gas, I would descend and take the ten thousand millions and go home with a clean profit of eight billions in gold."

Mussolini races his big Italian built automobile, the engine burning alcohol, made of Italian farm products—no gasoline. Some lawmakers in America suggest compelling the use of 10 per cent alcohol in all fuel for American automobiles. Fuel alcohol can be made from corn, and the law, it is said, would give work to 2,000,000 men on 30,000,000 acres of farm land.

It seems impossible to believe the hideous accounts of the maltreatment and cruel deaths inflicted upon women in the civil war now raging in Spain.

That men should fight and murder each other is to be expected, since they are at best "half tiger, half monkey," and often the monkey gives way to the tiger. But that they should inflict shameful ill treatment and hideous death on defenseless women seems utterly unbelievable, even when you know what men are, in a mob.

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Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
By WILLIAM BRUCKART
NATIONAL PRESS BLDG. WASHINGTON D. C.

Washington.—The Department of Commerce has lately released its annual "World Economic Review," and again has painted officially a picture of general conditions that I believe to be the most accurate obtainable under present chaotic conditions. I might add that it is one of the few official analyses coming out from the government these days that is not colored in any manner or form.

The reason this review is so interesting is because it points out what can be expected to happen by a disclosure in detail of what has happened in commerce and industry. To that extent it delivers a rather definite body blow at some New Deal policies affecting business. Since it does this sort of thing, the review is entitled "more faith and credit than usually is accorded government publications, whether compiled by the Roosevelt administration or those before it. Political leaders always want to put their best foot forward and the New Deal under Mr. Roosevelt has not failed to carry on this tradition to the fullest possible extent.

The section of the "World Economic Review" that was most interesting to me contained this statement: "Deficits of great magnitude created yearly during the depression to meet payments of wages, salaries, interest and dividends sapped the vitality of the entire business structure and could not have been sustained indefinitely."

Here then is an official declaration from that agency of the government most concerned with commerce and industry which says that corporations and employers of labor maintained as far as they were able the payrolls and interest payments during the depression. It says likewise that had corporations failed to do this, our unemployment problem would have been much greater, the income of those who hold securities, whether in large or small amount, would not have received dividends on their stocks or interest on the bonds and, as a result, it is obvious the buying power of the country as a whole would have been sharply reduced. That is to say, had these payments both to labor and capital, been curtailed there would have been even a lower level of retail business than obtained during the depression. It ought to be added as well that had a lower level of business resulted, the manufacturing industries from which the retail store buys their supplies would have closed down their plants in even greater number than they did.

As we look back over the last five or six years it is easy to see how things could have been very much worse. It is easy to recognize that the strength that comes from amassing capital in corporation form has developed in this country one of the greatest shock absorbers that any people may have when those corporations, those businesses, are permitted to develop under sound management and with as little governmental interference as the general public welfare will permit.

Now, as to the reason why these businesses were able to accomplish the things they did: The answer is simple. Managements of businesses must follow the same practices in guiding the financial affairs of those businesses as you or I do in the management of our personal affairs.

This brings us to a point of current interest. In preparing for the rainy day, all business, whether great or small, lays aside a certain percentage of its profits. This is called a surplus. The surplus is invested. It is made to yield a return in the form of interest or dividends. It is seldom touched. It is treated just as you and I would treat our savings accounts—just as we deal with our Christmas savings account.

Thus, the arrival of slack times, dull business, no profits, the arrival of the time when we must live on our own fat so to speak, does not find us without a reserve because that is what a surplus is.

The records of the savings bank and of the life insurance companies through the last six years show definitely how many hundreds of thousands of people had to draw on that surplus just as the Department of Commerce statement now reveals how many corporations drew upon their surpluses in order to maintain their organizations, pay the workers and be honest by paying the interest on their debts. All of this sounds like a chautauqua lecture on savings. But however it may sound, it links in directly to legislation that was enacted in the last session of Congress, a law driven through under the lash of President Roosevelt after it was conceived by a bunch of radicals who constitute the majority of the so-called brain trust at Washington.

That law levies a new tax on corporations. It does not touch us as individuals except indirectly. The tax applies to surplus, to the savings of business, a savings designed to meet just such conditions as those through which we have gone and which business was able to meet because heretofore it had been permitted to pile up reserves to carry it through the rainy day.

Official figures from the Department of Commerce show that the payments for wages, salaries, interest and dividends from 1930 to 1934 amounted to \$21,288,000,000. In 1935, according to incomplete figures business paid out \$1,500,000,000 for these same purposes, thus making the total for five years approximately \$23,000,000,000.

Now, in normal times these figures would not prove exciting. Under present circumstances and those through which we have been passing, they border on the sensational. This is true because these payments have been made, not from the earnings of the businesses during the years in which they were paid, but from earnings of earlier good years when a part of the profits were laid aside as a protection.

It would seem therefore that since business has performed a social service of this kind under its own management that it ought to be allowed to continue. I am convinced that it is a much safer method than to have the federal government mess around through laws such as the tax on surpluses, for it must be remembered that under the law which I have criticized, no corporation can build up again such surplus as has happened in the past.

I might mention further that the effect of this law is going to be to prevent small corporations from ever growing large. I mean by that, if a corporation, through careful management and frugal savings, was able to expand its plant facilities, increase its production and thereby increase the number of workers it employs, it will be unable to do so. It will be unable to accomplish this for the reason that the operation of this tax law prevents it from storing its savings. The law takes such a heavy toll of any stored-up earnings that no corporation can afford to store them up. They must be passed out in dividends during the year they are earned or else the government puts its tax hand into the business treasury.

One might say that such a distribution is helpful and undoubtedly in the cases of some owners of securities it is helpful. But questions of this kind must be treated in the whole and not on the basis of isolated cases. Consequently, it takes no stretch of the imagination to see how a business is forced to distribute its earnings, to distribute them in good times when a comparatively small number of its security owners need the funds—and the result is obviously a shortage of reserve for that rainy day. In other words, a corporation is compelled to be a spendthrift or else pay a tax that is designed as a punishment.

There is another phase of these payments by businesses that deserves attention. The dividend payments, in fact, many of the earnings reports of business lately have shown a decided up-turn. This circumstance has prompted Democratic Chairman Farley and Attorney General Cummings to entreat some of our business recovery. Each of them insist in recent political statements that prosperity actually is here; that it is not "just around the corner," as Mr. Hoover once predicted while he was president.

But there should be some attention paid to the meaning of the dividend payments and increased earnings. They should be analyzed. It is true that some industries, like the automobile industry, for example, have increased production beyond the hope of any students of economics and that they have restored to their payrolls a considerable percentage of the workers they once employed. Some other industries likewise have moved forward and promise to get on their feet again in sound fashion. Yet I find a number of authorities in the business world who continue to be doubtful. They fear that the foundation is not sound.

These facts have not deterred Mr. Farley and Mr. Cummings from shouting from the house-tops that this is prosperity, resulting from Roosevelt policies. Their declarations, however, are just as fallacious, just as political as some political pronouncements that I have heard from the Republican side to the effect that business is picking up because of prospects of electing Governor Landon as President. All of these statements in my opinion are pure humbug for the reason that the facts generally speaking do not bear out any of them.

© Western Newspaper Union

Cake One of the Best of Desserts; Handy for Unexpected Company

Chocolate and the Spiced
Varieties Keep Particularly Well.

Cake is an all the year around favorite. It has no season. It makes a particularly good dessert, because it can be made to serve for several meals. It will help stretch the dessert planned for the family when that unexpected company arrives.

Chocolate cake and spice cake keep particularly well. The latter generally improves in flavor and if it is kept in a tight tin box, it will keep as moist as when it was freshly baked. The fruit apparently holds the moisture and distributes it to the crumb as it is needed. There are all kinds of good recipes for cake of this sort. Applesauce cake is an old-fashioned favorite and tomato soup cake is a modern product. Raisins and dates and some times figs and often nuts, besides the spices,

combine to provide flavor in cakes of this sort.

In general, cakes of this type should be frosted in installments if they are frosted at all, as the frosting does not keep as well as the cake itself. Confectioners' sugar mixed with cream and flavored with vanilla or almond or mixed with lemon or orange juice can be put on at the last moment and will harden so quickly that the cake can be cut easily.

Tomato Soup Cake.

1/2 cup butter.
1 cup sugar.
1 egg, well beaten.
1 teaspoon soda.
1 can tomato soup.
1 1/2 cups flour.
2 teaspoons cloves.
1 teaspoon cinnamon.
1/2 teaspoon nutmeg.
1/2 teaspoon salt.
1 cup sliced dates.
1 cup chopped nuts.

Cream butter and sugar until smooth, add egg and mix well. Dissolve soda in the tomato soup and add to the butter-sugar mixture alternately with the flour which has been sifted with the spices and salt. Mix well, add dates and nuts and pour into a greased loaf pan. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees, about thirty minutes until done.

Applesauce Cake.

1/2 cup shortening.
1 cup sugar.
1 1/2 cups flour.
1 teaspoon baking powder.
1 teaspoon cinnamon.
1/2 teaspoon nutmeg.
1 cup warm applesauce.
1 teaspoon soda.
1 cup raisins.

Cream shortening and sugar together; add flour mixed with baking powder and spices alternately with the applesauce in which the soda has been dissolved. Add raisins which have been dredged in flour. Pour into a greased loaf pan and bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees Fahrenheit, about forty-five minutes.

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

REWARD RESTS ON EFFORT, WISDOM OF THE BUSY BEE

I went into my garden this morning and there in the morning sunshine, among the apple trees, I began opening my bee hives to look for queen cells. Presently I was conscious of a bird singing in the apple tree just over my head. It was the "Easy—so easy—so easy" of one of our most cheerful neighbors, the song sparrow. "So easy indeed!" said I. "It is precisely the advice I need—on a fine morning like this, in summer."

It was then I began to think of the evils of the world, so long weighing heavily upon my spirit—wars, strikes, poverty, hunger, greed, cruelty. It may be, I thought, that men will have to be turned back to the soil for a thousand years or so to exorcise them. It may be that the remedy, as in ancient times, lies here upon the open land.

I thought, as I knelt there by my hives, that one cannot fool a hive of bees! There is no gambling short-cut to honey: no getting by with clever words. Reward rests exactly upon effort, effort exactly upon knowledge.

Man is constantly forgetting this law, becoming impatient of this order, despising the slow processes of creation and growth, seeking by silly force or sillier duplicity to satisfy his greed by short-cuts. We who kneel by our hives know well that it cannot be done. We know that the attempt to do it results in what we see abroad in the world today, hatred, bitter depression and dismay. It cannot be done!—David Grayson in Cosmopolitan.

Sages and Martyrs

To know how to say what others only know how to think is what makes men poets or sages; and to dare to say what others only dare to think makes men martyrs.

The New Firestone STANDARD

\$6.95
4.40-21

SAFETY AT LOW COST

FEW car owners realize how easily an otherwise perfect trip can be spoiled by tire trouble. Now Firestone makes it possible for you to equip your car with four new tires that will give you blowout protection, non-skid safety and long mileage—at prices remarkably low.

Ever since the introduction of the new Firestone Standard Tire the Firestone factories have been running day and night to take care of the demand. Car owners were quick to recognize the outstanding safety and economy of this remarkable new tire. The extra values in the

new Firestone Standard Tires are made possible because Firestone saves you money five ways—buying better raw materials at the source, controlling every step in processing the raw material, more efficient tire manufacturing, volume production and more economical distribution.

Come in today and see this amazing new tire. Don't take chances on unsafe tires. Let your Firestone Auto Supply and Service Store or Firestone Dealer equip your car with a new set of Firestone Standard Tires—first choice of thrifty car owners.

new Firestone Standard Tires are made possible because Firestone saves you money five ways—buying better raw materials at the source, controlling every step in processing the raw material, more efficient tire manufacturing, volume production and more economical distribution.

FOR PASSENGER CARS		FOR TRUCKS AND BUSES	
4.50-20...	\$7.45	6.00-20...	\$16.95
4.50-21...	7.75	6.50-20...	21.95
4.75-19...	8.20	7.00-20...	29.10
5.00-19...	8.80	7.50-20...	35.20
5.25-17...	9.45	8.25-20...	49.30
5.25-18...	9.75	9.00-20...	60.75
5.50-17...	10.70	30x5....	21.30
5.50-19...	11.20	32x6....	36.25
6.00-16...	11.95	36x6....	39.40
6.50-16...	14.75	34x7....	48.65

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Greater starting power. Longer life.

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Firestone spark plugs give hotter spark and longer mileage.

58¢
Each In Set

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built of good materials by skilled workmen in volume production.

\$4.98
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FIRESTONE COURIER

built for small car owners who want safety at a low price.

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Firestone brake lining gives positive control.

\$3.30
per set Labor Extra

FAN BELTS

Both flat and V-types.

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up

FLASHLIGHTS

29¢

TWIN HORNS

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Radiator Gracemats 22¢
Luggage Bag 43¢
Floor Mats 39¢
Mufflers \$1.99
Bumper Jack \$1.49
License Plate Frames 34¢

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Woe \$12.98 NOW \$9.98

Listen to the Voice of Firestone—Monday Evenings over N. B. C.—WEAF Network

Fraternal

Masonic Notice

Charity Lodge, No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Calif. Stated meetings held on the first Monday of each month. Mark S. Stocker, W. M. T. A. Robinson, Secretary

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Morning Light Lodge No. 42 Meets every Thursday evening in I.O.O.F. hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.

Roy Kosich, N. G. Walter Smily, Secretary

Mission

tinized across the bay, took possession of the mission property by inventory, and returned to Mission Dolores. On the 23rd he started out for Sonoma with an escort of 12 men, who carried 500 cartridges, an artilleryman who was to manage a cannon of two-pound calibre, and a force of neophyte laborers. They arrived at New San Francisco on Aug. 25, and at once began work on a granary, irrigating ditch, corral, and other missionary structures. Good progress was made for a week, when on Aug. 31 Fr. Sarria's letter just quoted changed the situation.

"Bancroft describes Fr. Altimira's state of mind after the receipt of Fr. Sarria's letter as 'furious.' The terms and tone of a long, wild communication which the self-willed young friar addressed to Governor Arguello on the same day justifies the word. Recounting what had occurred, and that he was obliged to interrupt the work, he complained most bitterly of the way in which he had been treated, and of the 'frivolous difficulties' put in his way by the missionary of an unprofitable asistencia (he was wrong; San Rafael was a mission at this date) through 'underhand efforts,' and the aid of 'confederate padres.' The Fr. Presidente he then goes on, had obstinately kept silent, though not worse in health than usual and perfectly able to confirm the orders of his predecessor. The confederates were all blind to the circumstances and had exerted themselves in the office of Satan by throwing obstacles in the way of a great enterprise, especially Fr. Duran (missionary of Mission San Jose). The new presidente too seemed to be one of the plotters, inasmuch as he had complained that his permission should have been awaited, though all might have died before it came. The angry young friar then concluded in substance as follows: 'I wish to know whether the disputation has any authority in this province, and if these men can overthrow your honor's wise provision. If I cannot do it here, where as we all agree is the best spot in California for the purpose, I will leave the country'."

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

WHEREAS, on June 10, 1929, Fleury K. Bartholomew and Hattie F. Bartholomew, his wife, as trustees, executed to Fred J. Bohrmann, Jr., as trustee, and A. S. Collins and Amy Collins, as beneficiaries, a certain deed of trust as security for the payment of a certain promissory note for \$2000.00, executed of even date therewith, said deed of trust being of record in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, in Volume 472 of Official Records, page 110 et seq.; AND WHEREAS said trustees are in default in the payment of both the principal and interest due under said note and deed of trust; And the Notice of Default required by law having been duly recorded on May 22, 1936;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the written application of the beneficiary, under said deed of trust, which has been heretofore made to me, and in accordance with the terms of said deed of trust, and the provisions of law applicable thereto, and to satisfy said indebtedness, and all amounts due or to become due under said deed of trust, I, the undersigned trustee, hereby give notice that on September 19, 1936, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., at the front door of the County Court House in San Jose, Santa Clara County, California, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash that certain real property situate in the County of Santa Clara, State of California, described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at a point on the Easterly line of Lot 8 of the Zeri Hamilton Estate Partition distant thereon South 16.7435 chs. from the point of intersection of the center line of Hamilton Avenue with the dividing line between said Lot 8 and Lot 9 of the Zeri Hamilton Estate Partition according to the Map of the same hereinafter referred to; said point of commencement being marked by a stake C-1 set for the most North Easterly corner of that certain 4 acre tract conveyed by Fleury K. Bartholomew and wife to Irma S. Clark by deed recorded November 30, 1918 in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, thence North 89 degrees 57 minutes West 2.909 chs. to a stake marked C-2; thence North 3.4375 chs. to a stake marked C-3; thence South 89 degrees 57 minutes East 2.909 chs. to a point on the said Easterly line of Lot 8 and thence South along said dividing line 3.4375 chs. to the place of commencement. Being a part of Lot 8 of the Zeri Hamilton Partition as designated on the Map of the Referee filed in the Case entitled Samuel B. Hamilton et al vs. Zeri Hamilton No. 4752.

Together with an easement for the purpose of ingress and egress over and along a certain strip of land 16 feet in width the Easterly line of which begins at the Northeast corner of the property above described and running thence Northerly along the Easterly line of Lot 8 above referred to, to the center line of Hamilton Avenue as granted by Herman Bornhorst, et ux, to Fleury K. Bartholomew by Deed dated October 23, 1894 and recorded October 23, 1894 in Volume 175 of Deeds, at page 217. Dated: August 24, 1936.

FRED J. BOHRMAN, JR., Trustee. C. B. Wooster, Atty. for said Trustee, 318 Beans Bldg., San Jose, Calif. (Aug. 27; Sept. 3-10-17-1936)

Communists in Spain are reported to be ready to blow up a town even though the dynamites know that their own families are residents. One idea of communism is to make an even distribution of as much hard luck as possible. Washington, D. C., Star.

How To Reduce Varicose Veins

Rub Gently Upward Toward the Heart as Blood in Veins Flows That Way

Many people have become despondent because they have been led to believe that there is no remedy that will reduce swollen veins and bunches.

If you will get a two-ounce original bottle of Moore's Emerald Oil (full strength) at any first-class drug store and apply it night and morning as directed you should quickly notice an improvement. Continue to apply Emerald Oil until the veins and bunches are reduced.

Moore's Emerald Oil is a harmless, yet most powerful penetrator and two ounces last a very long time. Indeed, so powerful is Emerald Oil that old chronic sores and ulcers are often entirely healed. It has brought much comfort to worried people all over the country.

For generous sample send 10 cents (silver or stamps) to cover cost—mailing—packing to Dept. A.M., International Laboratories, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.

Al Bulmore's Market

For the best meats available at reasonable prices—a trial will convince you

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BUY YOUR DODGE OR PLYMOUTH

from Grattan's Garage

World's ONLY Water-proofed Toothbrush—keeps teeth REALLY WHITE

Does your toothbrush turn limp when wet? Then it can't keep your teeth clean! THROW IT AWAY. Use the brush with the water-proofed bristles—DR. WEST'S. Can't get soggy; gives 60% better cleansing. Sterilized, sealed germ-proof in glass, 10 colors.



Dr. West's Water-proofed Toothbrush 50c

WRITE!

Send 10c for your Trial KIT OF

7 POMPEIAN FACE CREAMS AND POWDERS

Your Pompeian Trial Kit is waiting. Mail coupon today with 10c. Discover the new simple way to beauty. Treat your skin to a Pompeian Massage with the cream that really cleans. And the Pompeian 4-feature Face Powder... the powder that can stand the test of daylight. Offer is limited so you'd better mail the coupon now. Regular sizes at your drug counter 55c and 65c

POMPEIAN COMPANY, Bloomfield, N. J. Enclosed find 10c for which please send me 7 Pompeian Face Creams and Powders.

Name _____ Address _____ City _____

VOTERS: Don't be fooled

No matter what they call it...

22 IS A TAX ON YOU!

On the November 3rd Ballot there will appear as Proposition 22, an innocent looking measure called the "Retail Store License." But don't be misled. It's a 1936 model hidden tax... a new scheme to stifle competition and raise prices. This simple story of two stores explains the plot.

SINGLE STORE

CHAIN STORE

- 1 Here are 2 California retail stores. On the outside they look much alike. Each does a good business. But one is a single store, the other has brothers and sisters and is called a chain store.
- 2 The SINGLE store charges ten per cent higher prices, because it gives credit and delivery service and because it buys through a middleman.
- 3 The CHAIN store charges ten per cent lower prices because it eliminates all frills, unnecessary services and in-between expenses and buys directly from producer or manufacturer.
- 4 You may remember, at one time the middleman sold goods to all retailers. That was when the high cost of living was our biggest headache. But today the chain store eliminates the middleman and the middleman's profits. So the middleman is opposed to chain stores (wouldn't you be—if you were a middleman?)
- 5 The middleman realizes that people trade at a chain store chiefly because it sells for 10 per cent less. Since he can't compete with the chain store method, the middleman wants to put chain stores out of business or force them to raise their prices.
- 6 Through the California Legislature he lobbies a bill called the "Retail Store License." This unfair bill would levy a special tax of \$1.00 a year on single stores and \$500.00 a year on chain stores.
- 7 That, he figures, may put the chain store out of business so its customers will be forced to pay the higher prices at the single store. If not, the tax can be raised later to \$1,500 or \$2,500 per store.
- 8 At least the chain store will be forced immediately to raise its prices and thus lose business.
- 9 In either case competition will be less. So the single store can raise its prices and still get more business. This means fatter profits for the middleman who sells to the single store.
- 10 Of course the public will pay for these profits through an increase in prices on the necessities of life. But it's just a question of whether the middleman or the public takes the rap.
- 11 Who would suspect that an innocent thing like a Retail Store License was another scheme to tax the public and fatten the middleman's pocketbook? Voters might think it was some trifle like a dog license or a fishing license!
- 12 But wait. Some of the public did suspect. Shortly after this hidden-tax bill passed the Legislature, 136,000 indignant California voters signed a petition that put it on the ballot at the next general election. Now the voters can say a word for themselves. We think that word will be "NO."
- 13 So what it all adds up to is this: the innocent sounding Retail Store License is a scheme to subsidize the single store and wholesaler by taxing the public. 22 is a tax on you. Vote NO on Proposition 22.

22 IS A TAX ON YOU!

VOTE NO NOVEMBER 3 22

ON PROPOSITION

CALIFORNIA CHAIN STORES ASSOCIATION